THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7364.—Vol. XLVIII. *TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

THE TRUE ANSWER TO "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

SIXTEEN columns of the *Times* this morning are devoted to setting forth the first chapter of the indictment which it has brought against the Irish nation, and no one seems to have the remotest idea as to when the inexhaustible Attorney-General will come to a close. So far as we can see, the voluminous invective of the *Times* and its counsel has not produced one solitary new point. The comment of the ordinary man whose eyes wander wearily over this Sahara of print will be that it is very dull and very stale. Unless matters mend, the report of the proceedings of the Commission will have to be added to that wing in public libraries which Mr. LOWELL suggests should be set off by itself, marked "Literature suited for desolate islands." There it will slumber side by side with such books

> As Satan, if printing had then been invented,
> As the climax of woe would to Job have presented

There is something, however, that is revolting in this solemn reproduction of all the charges against the Irish by the very men whose policy persisted in for generation after generation produced the attitude of mind of which the crimes that the Commission investigates are merely the natural fruitage. We have sown our Irish farm for centuries with dragons' teeth, and now we sit in judgment and shake our solemn heads in severe condemnation when we are confronted by the harvest of our own sowing. The true answer to "Parnellism and Crime," and to all the allegations of the Attorney-General, is not any mere detailed refutation of specific charges, but an appeal to history. It is all very well for the *Times* to begin its survey with the year 1879. It is very simple and very convenient—for the *Times*. But Irish history did not begin in 1879, and in order to understand the speeches which Sir RICHARD WEBSTER quotes, and the acts on which he comments, it is necessary to judge them in connection with the antecedent circumstances from which they sprang. In other words, the true answer to the charges brought before the three Judges in the Law Courts is to appeal to those other three judges RHADAMANTHUS, ÆACUS, and MINOS, before whom are unveiled all the affairs of mortal men, and whose judgment deals with the actions of nations without limitation of arbitrary date.

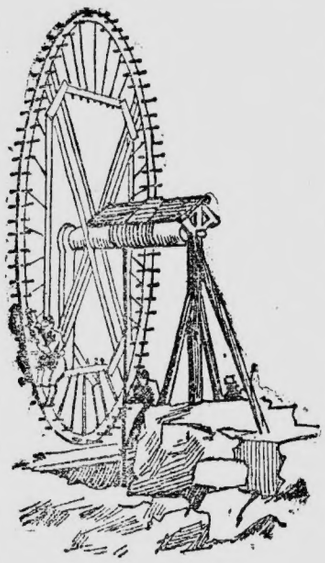
Suppose that an epidemic were to break out at Barking owing to the effluvium which arises from the discharge of the sewage of the metropolis, what would we think of the justice of Londoners instituting an inquiry into the wickedness of the inhabitants of Barking for infecting the neighbourhood with fever, while absolutely refusing to take any cognizance of the fact that the fever itself was due to the discharge of London sewage? And wherein would that differ from the conduct of the English public in sitting in solemn judgment upon the crimes of the Land League, which sprang directly from the policy persisted in age after age by the English people, in opposition to the protests and warnings of all the best and most sagacious Englishmen, from EDMUND SPENSER to JOHN BRIGHT? Next year is the anniversary of the French Revolution. What should we think if the BOURBONS were to constitute a Royal Commission to sit in judgment upon the crimes and atrocities which disfigured that great revolt of humanity against oppression, which would take no account of the intolerable wrongs inflicted on the masses by the *ancien régime*? The patent absurdity of such an "inquiry" would convulse Europe with laughter. Do not let us imagine that the farce of our indignant recapitulation of the isolated incidents of crime and outrage that attended the transition from the insurrectionary to the constitutional stage of Irish protest against English misrule seems less ridiculous to the impartial observer. For every single life which the Land League took by the rough and bloody justice of revenge the Landlords' League took a hundred by the systematized cruelty of legal oppression. For one offence against the property of the rich, in the years now under the Attorney-General's review, there were thousands of offences against the property of the poor, offences all the more infamous because the thieves before thieving passed a law that the plunder of the tenant by the landlord should not be regarded as robbery by the law. For generation after generation oppression sanctified by law, and confiscation approved by King Lords, and Commons, produced their natural effect—

> There seemed no strength in the dumb toilers' tears;
> No strength in suffering—

until 1879, when at last the Irish learned to combine, and in union found the secret of success. That some of them "set wrong to balance wrong and physicked woe with woe" was natural and unavoidable. The Attorney-General's droning catalogue of crime in reality is the supreme condemnation of the system which rendered that crime inevitable. Nothing but bloodshed could stir the inveterate apathy of the English: the blunderbuss alone made Ireland's wrongs audible at St. Stephen's

HOW TO ELEVATE THE MASSES.

BY ONE WHO IS PREPARED TO DO IT.



A PRIMITIVE ELEVATOR.

THE overcrowding of London is one of the problems which fill the philanthropist with despair. All efforts to surmount the difficulty by planting the people out in the country fail to do more than palliate the evil. Men and women must live near their work, and the result is that despite all cheap trains, cheap trams, and other contrivances for enabling Londoners to live in the suburbs, a densely-packed population crowds our streets, nor do all the appliances of distribution more than touch the fringe of the difficulty. Yet, crowded as London is, there would be no difficulty in putting upon the same area as that occupied by the metropolis double the population, if London were to be built on principles which prevail in almost any great city on the Continent. London sprawls in unsightly fashion over twice the acreage that is necessary to accommodate her millions, a fact which is impressed on every one returning fresh from Paris or Berlin. In Paris, the normal height of a house is from five to six stories. Were London but rebuilt on the Parisian model, we might have spacious boulevards in the most densely crowded slums, roomy parks and gardens in the heart of our hives of industry; and, in short, London might be made twice as habitable as it is at present if we built high houses in place of the existing two-storied cottages, which lumber up so much of the available building-space of the Metropolis.

The difficulty in the way is that in these high houses there is "such a getting up stairs," and the Londoner has a strong objection to going up more stairs than he can help. This reluctance on his part is very natural, and may be regarded as insuperable. It can only be turned by providing him with a means of ascending to the top story of a high building as easily as he can step into the ground floor. In other words, London can be rebuilt on its present area under far more healthy conditions, so as to afford its denizens far more light and air and the amenities of civilization, provided the new London can be universally fitted with lifts. The lift, or elevator, is the key to the solution of the housing of the poor. The elevator is the answer of science to the bitter cry of outcast London. This being so, we were very glad to have a visit the other day from Mr. W. A. Gibson, the president of the American Elevator Company, who was just fresh from a trip to New York, and who was kind enough to furnish us with all the particulars concerning the cost and working of the lift.

"Now, Mr. Gibson," said our representative, "am I right, or am I not, in believing that the elevator is the agency by which you would really 'lift' our population from the slums?"

"I think so," was the reply: "at least that is what I have been preaching for the last five years, though it is difficult to get any one to listen to me. But the truth is making way, and before long I expect we shall see a great boom in elevators, especially in London. Hitherto, the idea has been that you did not need high buildings in London. It was all very well, people said, to have lifts and lofty buildings in places like New York, where the city is built on an island, and we are restricted for room on every side, but here, people say,

there is the whole country to build over, and the lift is a superfluous luxury. These people forget that a man must live near his work, and that the need for elevators in London is quite as great as it is in New York."

"Tell me about New York; are they much in use there?"

"They are in universal use. There are five buildings in New York using our lifts, in which buildings we carry 67,000 persons a day. Taking the annual figures, we carry more persons by our lifts daily in New York than travel by the Underground Railway in London in the same space of time. These vertical railways, as we call them, run at a great rate, for with us time is money. The maximum speed in England is 300 feet a minute; in America they run at the rate of 450 feet a minute, and the result is that the distance between the ground-floor and the highest story is practically annihilated. The result is that buildings tend constantly to grow higher and higher in New York. They began with six, seven, eight, and nine stories, and now they are up to fourteen. And it may surprise you to learn that the higher up they go the higher is the rent we get. 'The nearer the sky, the higher the rent,' is the opposite of the rule which prevails here, where rent diminishes in direct proportion to the distance of the rooms from the level of the earth. In New York, the 'first floor,' in the sense of the most expensive floor, is that nearest the roof. That lets the first, and at the highest rent. After that, the rents fall in proportion as you reach the centre, because the nearer you are to the earth the more dust in the air, the more noises in the room, and the less light you have from your windows. These obvious advantages were counterbalanced, before the elevator was perfected, by the trouble of toiling up endless flights of stairs. Now that the elevator is in constant use, and you can mount 450 feet in sixty seconds without exertion, you have the advantages without any of the disadvantages, and the financial value of the flat adjusts itself accordingly."

"Has the elevator effected a similar change in this country?"

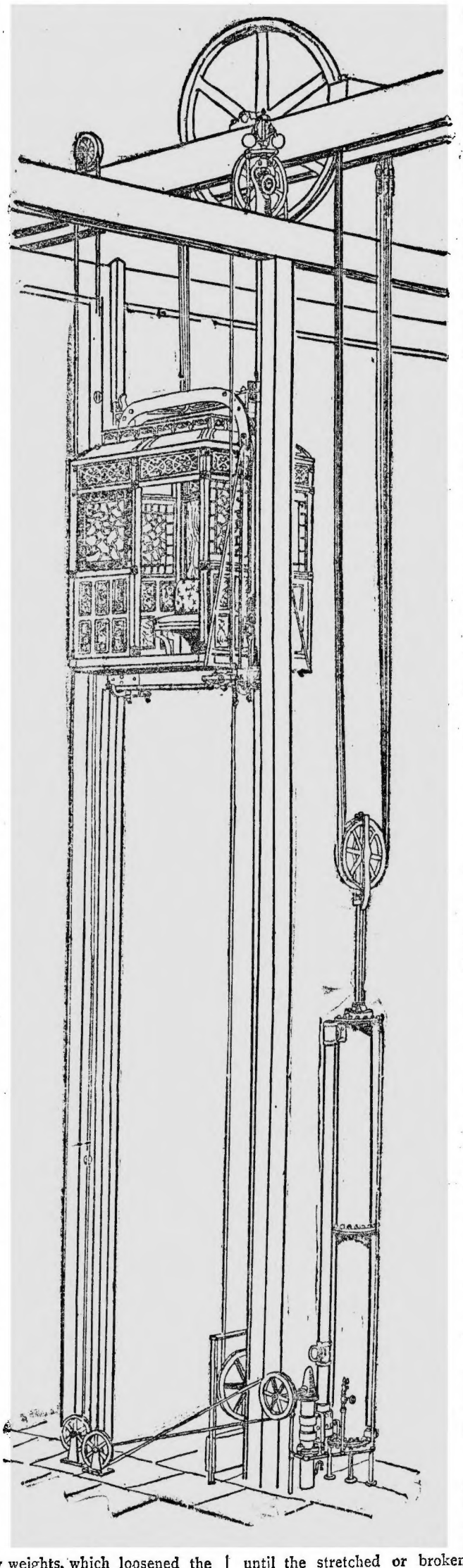
"Not quite, for elevators here are comparatively in their infancy, but I can give you a very striking illustration as to the effect of the elevator in equalizing the value of the flats. Albert Hall Mansions were built in five blocks—the first, second, third, and fourth were let, although furnished with lifts, on the old method of tapering off the rents as you went up. The fifth block was let throughout at the same rent. It did not matter what floor you were on, all the rooms were let at the same figure. The first person who came to take a flat protested against the iniquity of having to pay as much for the top story as the first floor. 'Take the first floor, then,' was the reply. On examination and consideration, however, the tenant elected to take the top flat, and he was quite right. It is better in every way."

"But what about the danger of the lifts?"

"The safest place in the whole world in which you can be is in one of our elevators. We have carried millions upon millions since we began the business, and never a human being has suffered any accident whatever from any defects of the lift, or of the machinery. Our lifts are absolutely secure. We have challenged, again and again, any engineer in the Old World or in the New to point out any possible method by which an accident can happen to our elevators, short of the collapse of the whole building in which the elevator is situated. Against that, of course, no lift can be guaranteed. Failing that, our lift provides absolute security."

"But tell me, have there not been many elevator accidents?"

"Oh, scores! But they were not ours. One of the worst accidents of the kind was to an elevator that at first sight seemed to be absolutely safe, namely, one in which the lift is forced up from below by a huge hydraulic ram. That accident happened in this way. The lift, although forced up from below, is balanced by weights, which loosened the working of the ram, for the ram, the lift, and the chains with the weights all form part of a chain, and in the accident to which you refer, with long working, the fastenings connecting the lift and the ram had become so loosened that on one occasion the lift became disconnected, and then of course the weights attached to the chain, which balanced it, descended, and the car was hurled up to the top of the shaft, and there smashed into match-wood, killing its occupants, whose mangled remains dropped down the shaft, together with the débris of the car."



"But can such an accident not happen with your lift?"

"It is quite impossible, as you will see, if you look at this diagram and listen to my explanation as to the way in which the apparatus works. All our lifts are operated by hydraulic power. The water is pumped up to the roof, and from there a column of water descends to a small vertical cylinder which it enters at the top, forcing down a piston and rod. To this is attached a cross-head. As it descends it pulls down the cross-head, as shown in the diagram. Now, first, let me explain to you the very simple method by which we have overcome the difficulty that always confronted engineers who had to deal with water-pressure—namely, the difference of pressure at the top of the cylinder and at the bottom. Suppose your reservoir at the top of the house is 100 ft. high, and your cylinder is 30 ft., with a lift of 60 ft.,—for the proportion between the cylinder and the lift that we like best is that of two to one,—it is obvious that at 30 ft. from the ground we shall have a minimum of power where it is most desirable, and we should have a maximum where it was least desirable; for to move the lift at first requires a greater strain than to keep it moving after it has started. We have overcome this difficulty by a very simple method. By our arrangement the water which has come down the piston to the bottom of the cylinder is reintroduced into the cylinder as the piston ascends. The consequence is the piston is continually embedded, as it were, between a solid column of water."

"But what advantage do you gain from that?"

"This; that the moment the piston begins to descend into the cylinder the water below the piston is driven downwards, and, in going, exercises a 'pull' upon the piston exactly equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. The same arrangement enables us to regulate the speed of the descending car, which, of course, makes its downward journey by the force of gravity."

"But why cannot your car go smash as well as the others?"

"Wait a little and I will tell you," said Mr. Gibson. "First of all, the car rests upon a platform, which alone is attached to the cables, so that there is no friction, no oscillation, and no loosening of bearings, or anything connected with the car itself. This platform is made of wrought iron. Next, you will notice that we have four ropes in our cable. It is absolutely impossible that all the four should break simultaneously. These cables are manufactured for us in this country, of the best charcoal-iron wire, by Messrs. Rylands, of Warrington. The rope is five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and each of the ropes consists of six strands of nineteen wires each. Each of these ropes has a carrying strength of one ton, and a breaking strain of from five to six tons. They will therefore lift four tons, and will stand a breaking strain of over twenty. That is the strength of the cable which we put into an elevator that is required to lift a maximum weight of a ton, so that, so far as lifting apparatus is concerned, we have an immense margin."

"But I suppose that in time the wire will wear out?"

"No doubt; in constant hard work it will take five years to wear them out, but at the end of that time one of them will stretch (for they stretch before they break) or else it will snap."

"Then what happens?"

"This. The moment any one of these ropes stretches or breaks it releases a very simple but effective gravity-wedge safety apparatus, which locks the car immovably to the hard-wood guide-rails, where it remains until the stretched or broken rope is repaired. But, to make assurance doubly sure—although it is quite impossible that the four ropes could all smash at one time; even if they did, there is a further checking apparatus be which, if the elevator car runs down too rapidly, a 'safety governor' is called into work—the balls of the governor, revolving rapidly, raise a lever

which brings into operation a cam, and this cam grips the safety governor cable and instantly checks the motion of the car. We have tried all kinds of experiments, and never had an accident of any kind. At Rotterdam, where we fitted up four elevators in the great hospital, we had to sever the ropes while the elevator was in mid-air, and the apparatus worked to perfection. The whole thing is simply the perfection of mechanism. It is perfectly noiseless; you can put your ear against the shaft and not be conscious that anything is moving. There is no occasion for a special man to work it, as it is so extremely simple."

"How many elevators do you put in one building?"

"That depends entirely upon the size of the building. At first we never used to put more than one elevator in any building. Now we are putting no fewer than eighteen in the new buildings at Whitehall, the largest number that have ever been put in any building at one order. It is always best to have two or more elevators side by side, as if they are distributed in different parts of the building a person in a hurry may spend his time running from one shaft to another, and always just miss the elevator, whereas if they are close together he will always be sure that he will not have more than a few seconds to wait."

"What is the average size of your passenger elevator?"

"We make them all sizes, but as a rule they are not made to lift more than eight or ten persons. The heaviest freight elevator that we have ever fitted lifts ten tons. They are coming into much more extensive use in this country, both for freight and for passengers. We have got orders now from most of the railways. We have to fit up elevators in the Great Northern Hotel at King's-cross, and at the London and North Western new offices in Parliament-street. The London and South Western also have our apparatus. At the National Liberal Club, too, our elevators are in constant use, and by their aid it is possible to have the kitchen at the roof of the club. All the coals, ice, and kitchen stuff go up in the elevator."

"I suppose we have nothing in this country analogous to those immense buildings in New York in which you carry 67,000 persons a day?"

"Nothing approaching to it. One of those buildings covers four acres of offices under one roof. In the City here, Warnford-court is built on something like the American system. In that building we have three elevators, two side by side at the Throgmorton-street entrance, and one at the entrance in Draper's-gardens. Warnford-court is interesting in many ways.

"Is the system much used abroad?"

"It is coming into use, but very slowly. Oh, by the by, I may mention that I am just going over to Paris to look after the fixing of two elevators which will lift fifty persons at a time 400 ft. per minute to the first and second stages of the Eiffel tower. The French were very reluctant to let the contract to a foreign company, but they could not help themselves. There was no other country that could undertake the work under the conditions, for we have to take up the cars in a vertical position up the sloping sides of the tower. We only take them up 500 ft., which is as far as most people will care to go. Those who wish to journey the remaining 500 ft. will be taken up by a very slow-going, French arrangement, by a thrust from below. Even with this there will be a changing of cars when they get 750 ft. high.

"Well, now; to return to London; what is the cost of fitting up a lift?"

"You can fit them up at any price; it depends very much upon the nature of the car. Some cars cost £40, others £400. I have just fitted up an elevator, in the Glasgow municipal buildings, the car of which cost me £160. In the new Savoy Mansions there will be several equally expensive cars."

"But what is the cheapest that it can be done at?"

"An elevator can be put, say in a Peabody building, at a cost of from £350 to £400, complete. It would cost another £150 to supply the gas-engine, which would pump the water back from the basement to the roof; so that altogether you can fix up an elevator and all the appurtenances thereof for about £500, and the only cost of working would be the gas for the gas-engine, which is very small, and any extra trifle that might have to be paid to the janitor, in consideration of his attention, from time to time, to the lift and the engine."

"Then practically it comes to this, that you could fix up in every block of workmen's buildings a lift which would be kept going at under a pound a week, after paying interest on capital expenditure? Could you, really? because that is a ridiculously small sum. You could more than recoup yourself for that by the increased rental which you would get for your attics."

"That is so, and I am glad you appreciate the fact so clearly. When the owners of house property once grasp the fact that the higher they can build their houses the better rents they can get for the flats near the roof, the more indispensable will an elevator become, and large blocks of buildings without an elevator will soon be regarded as being as incomplete as a house without a bath-room."

A GIRL'S WALKING TOUR IN WALES.

A HINT FOR LADY PEDESTRIANS.

WHEN October is fine it is the best of walking months. Skies, woods, and fields are at their loveliest, and only in the distance of the evening landscape winter appears to creep with purple footprints along the edge of the horizon, warning us as the grey mists close that the blaze of autumn beauty will not last, and giving just that touch of melancholy to the walk's end which serves to enhance by reaction the common joys of the inn parlour supper and the fireside.

These joys are well known to men, but the notion has hitherto prevailed that woman may not share them. Yet there is no reason why she should not. Materfamilias set us an excellent example when she started with a whole nursery, perambulator included, to take a turn of a few hundred miles, and proved that the exercise was compatible with every legitimate family requirement; and there must be numbers of women, especially among the ranks of Girton and Newnham girls, art students, female telegraph clerks, governesses, &c., who would get great benefit and pleasure from so active and healthful a form of holiday. For the benefit of any who care to try I am tempted to record a very modest October experience of my own. I had been ordered to walk; a friend had spoken to me of the beauties of Llanthony Abbey. It seemed only a question of a knapsack and a little energy. With some brown canvas, some mackintosh lining, and the help of the village bootmaker, the knapsack was successfully made. The travelling kit that I deemed indispensable consisted of a change of shoes and stockings, toilet necessaries for the night, a mackintosh cloak, writing materials, and one book. When these things were packed into the knapsack they made a neat little brown roll about a foot long and perhaps eight inches in diameter, which hung by a strap from the shoulder and rested upon the hip. It had a pad for the shoulder and a rug-strap handle as well, in order that I might, if I pleased, carry it in the hand. Changes of linen were to be sent on stated days by parcels post; I had already written to secure a first night's lodging at Llanthony, and, with no other impedimenta but an umbrella, I took a cross country train for Reading.

From Reading a journey of several hours, passing through beautiful country, took me into the heart of the region of mountains at Llanvihangel. When I got out, the solitary porter who had watched our arrival came up to me sympathetically. "Your luggage hasn't come, ma'am." The thought that I had no luggage was in that moment really exhilarating. No telegraphing, no waiting, no arranging to be gone through; nothing but to walk lightly out of the station. A two-wheeled cart was waiting, however, in the road.

It seems a little ignominious to have begun a walking tour upon wheels, but it was late in the afternoon, and I had determined not to walk after dark. A drive of between six and seven miles along the beautiful valley brought me to the abbey. I was received in the prior's room, on the ground floor, which was assigned to me for a private sitting-room. My bedroom was up in the tower, and reached by a winding stone stair, still lighted, as I could see, in the daytime by the arrow slits of mediæval defenders. Enough of the abbey remains to fill the mind with the graceful suggestions of twelfth century Welsh and Irish Gothic, but I must not be tempted to enter into descriptions of architecture or scenery. I will only say shortly that in the neighbourhood of Llanthony I found so much that was beautiful that I remained for five days at the abbey, and walked distances mounting upwards from a modest eight miles every day to points of interest in the surrounding hills. My usual custom was to breakfast in a leisurely and solid fashion at any hour that suited me, not as a rule particularly early, and then, with knapsack empty of everything but sandwiches, book, and writing materials, I went out and stayed out all day, lunched by a mountain spring, and sat in sunny and sheltered corners to read and write. Towards nightfall I came in, and at half-past seven or eight made the principal meal of the day. On one occasion I lost my way on the hills, and, after walking for eight or nine hours, came in and slept for fourteen; but, on the whole, the régime filled me with such health and activity that on the fifth day, when I left Llanthony, I was able to walk with enjoyment and no undue fatigue about twenty miles over the mountains, arriving at Hay between six and seven in the evening. I then took train to Brecon. From Brecon to Llangorse, which ranks as the second lake in Wales after Bala, where I devoted an afternoon to meandering round its shores and reconstructing in imagination the city supposed to be submerged in its waters, and from Llangorse by Crickhowell, along the valley of the Usk, to Abergavenny, finished my walk in three days. I think it may safely be said that girls walking together in parties of two or three would experience no insurmountable difficulty in finding a lodging wherever they wanted it. The temperance hotels, which exist in almost all provincial towns, are very decent and inexpensive places at which to stay for a night. I tried one at Abergavenny, and found everything good of its kind and scrupulously clean; when I asked for the bill I found that it amounted to 3*s.* 8*d.*, including sandwiches to take away with me. It was certainly the most comfortable place at which I stayed during my walk. When a lodging is only required for the night, it matters little so long as it is clean, however simple the accommodation is, and food with a healthy open-air appetite needs only to be sufficient and wholesome. With regard to the cost of my own tour, I may say that, having left home with £10 in my knapsack, I returned, very much to my surprise with £5 12*s.* 6*d.* This included second-class return railway fare into South Wales. As regards dress, it is hardly necessary to say that it should be warm and light, and that the boots should be stout and broadsoled, but there is no need to wear anything special. Any ordinary autumn dress answers the purpose. I walked alone, and experienced no inconvenience or incivility. For girls it would certainly be desirable that they should walk in pairs or threes and fours, separating when necessary for convenience of lodging. Pilgrimages might in this way be made to endless points of interest, and holidays become infinitely more stimulating, and more refreshing to mind and body, than they commonly are in the dulness of a seaside or country lodging. To cross the Channel to France or Belgium would be no more expensive than to go into Wales, but the difficulties of finding accommodation might perhaps be greater. I have no experience of Continental walking, but have heard of young ladies walking in France, and of two who walked through North Italy. It would be interesting if they would give the public an account of their experiences.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The situation at Suakin seems to be much more serious than we had supposed. According to the private correspondent of the *Standard* on the spot, the Arabs could have rushed the town with ease if they had made the attempt before the arrival of our last reinforcements. Even now they seem to have no difficulty in keeping up a regular siege from a position chosen with great skill and "impregnably entrenched." The odd thing about this strange siege is that the besiegers rely upon the assistance of 500 blacks, formerly Egyptian soldiers, who are kept fighting only by threat of instant death if they do not obey orders, and who are so little trusted that they are kept close prisoners every night. This method of utilizing your prisoners is a novelty in modern war.

It is to be hoped that the Papuans of the left-hand corner of New Guinea, which is all that belongs to us, are now thoroughly well and effectively annexed to the British Empire. The British flag has been formally hoisted at Port Moresby no fewer than four times :—

1883. By Mr. Chester on behalf of Queensland.
1884. By Mr. Romilly on Declaration of Protectorate.
1884. By Commodore Erskine on amended ditto, ditto.
1888. Sept. 1. By Dr. McGregor on Declaration of Annexation.

The natives, it is said, were interested in the proceedings, but did not understand what they meant. On the whole, it is just as well.

The papers are certainly making liberal use of the facilities given them for reporting the Parnell Commission. Here is a table of the amount of space given to the reports by the principal morning dailies :—

"Times"	16 columns.
"Daily Chronicle" / "Daily News"	9½ "
"Morning Post"	7½ "
"Standard"	6½ "
"Daily Telegraph"	6⅓ "

It is a strong instance of the disinclination of English journals to new ideas that the only morning paper which breaks up its mass of solid matter by illustrative head-lines is the *Morning Post*.

Mr. Augustus Harris is going to pay £100 to stop any competition with his "scenic effects" on the part of the Lord Mayor's Show. That is one way of putting his proposal to substitute a march past of "volunteers" for the "trophies" and the ladies in tights which have figured in former shows. But the idea is not at all a bad one, and Mr. Harris's promised subscription will no doubt be amply supplemented. The Volunteers are the modern representatives of the old "train-bands." But, as their uniforms are mostly very sober and sombre, let us at least have plenty of music and banners.

Another recruit has just joined the rapidly swelling company of papers for women—the *Women's Gazette and Weekly News*. It aims at supplying the Women's Liberal Association with an organ, and seems, so far as may be judged from the first number, competent to perform that task. No doubt Liberal women deserve a periodical to record and rally their endeavours. That there is so much and such active Liberalism among them is more than Liberals as a party deserve. The new paper will do well to devote itself to exploding the superstition that women are naturally Conservatives, and to enforcing the fact that they will soon artificially become so unless Liberals come up at least in line with the Reactionary party on the question of women's enfranchisement. Till then, all women's papers should be women's first and Liberal afterwards. The *Women's Gazette* will have one duty to perform in regard to caucuses in Chelsea, which we hope it will not shirk.

The latest phase of the fierce storm which is raging over Sir Morell Mackenzie's book must not be overlooked because the morning papers are congested with Sir Richard Webster's "opening" (only the opening !). Throughout the whole case Professor Virchow has preserved an impartial and Rhadamanthine attitude towards the doctors, and he is gradually coming to be considered as an arbitrator between the differing medicos. The other day he was reported as having criticised Sir Morell Mackenzie's book unfavourably, and the fact made a sensation. But, according to the latest news, and on the high authority of the *Freisinnige*—one of the most fearless of German journals—it appears that he gave his opinion on *the garbled extracts* which were printed in the German press. Since then Professor Virchow has read the book itself (how on earth did he get it?), and has just admitted that these very extracts upon which he gave an opinion had misled him. Professor Tobold, too, is being freely blamed for a statement which he published when it was impossible to compare it with the counter statement. The Germans are evidently getting tired of being treated like children by their master.

By faith are ye saved. Such was the conclusion of the eloquent exordium which Mr. Morley last night addressed to the Liberals of Perth. After disparaging the party of Fear, he said :—

> Let them rather trust to hope and to faith, faith in mankind and hope for mankind, to which we owed the great advance which human progress had made, to which we owed all the advances that progress had made and was likely to make.

Mr. Morley will some day be writing tracts for the Catholic Truth Society. After this eulogy of Faith and Hope, it only requires a reference to Charity to complete his devotion to the Christian graces.

Immediately before this eulogy of Faith and Hope, Mr. Morley had assumed the prophetic mantle, and declared in fateful accents the coming overthrow of the House of Lords. He told the Scotchmen :—

> In the end they would have the House of Lords to contend with. There was no Nationalist representative of Ireland in it. No, whatever the solution of the Irish question might be, the heredity principle in the House of Lords was doomed. Aye, doomed, doomed. Its hour was struck.

"You could not fix a date, mister?" asked the countryman of a singer who had just rendered in superb style, "There's a good time coming, boys!" Mr. Morley's Scotch auditors were not so inquisitive. They cheered the prophecy, but they did not ask the prophet to condescend so far upon particulars as to fix the date of the hour of doom.

M. de Freycinet's statement to the Budget Committee, that an expenditure of £40,000,000 is still necessary in order to put the eastern frontier of France in a proper position of defence, makes at once for peace and for war—for peace in the immediate future, for war in the near future. The prevalent idea has been that the French were very confident of their offensive resources, even as against Germany, and that this confidence might lead to an outbreak at any moment. M. de Freycinet's frank confession that there is still a vast deficiency even in the defensive armaments of the country will counteract this idea. The deficiency will, we suppose, be made up. But how long can such prodigious expenditure be borne? Republican finance had been more disastrous to the country, said an Imperialist speaker in the Chamber yesterday, than a foreign war. And indeed it is true that the standing precautions against war are costing more than war itself. M. de Freycinet's latest demand alone amounts to one-ninth of the whole computed cost of the German war—indemnity and all.

Meanwhile M. de Freycinet's estimate, if it is sustained on examination makes the projected income tax inevitable. The Republic cannot go on borrowing for ever without widening the basis of its revenue. Of course the project is not popular; who ever heard of a new tax that was? But the opposition of the journalists should be taken with a deduction for personal interest. M. de Blowitz, for instance, is highly indignant at the thought that his "intellectual labour" and "efforts of intelligence" are to be taxed and made "tributary to him who only brings to society the powers"—of reading the said efforts. But, as a matter of fact, the proposed French tax will be much fairer in its incidence than our income tax here: for transitory incomes, earned by professional work, are to pay at only half the rate of permanent incomes.

The reproof which the Servian Bishops administered to their Sovereign by refusing to meet him on his return to his capital has evoked from King Milan a characteristic outburst of temper. Coming upon most of the prelates shortly afterwards, assembled in the house of the Metropolitan, he gave vent to the following sarcasm :—"I am glad to find your lordships in such health; I imagined you were all on your death-beds." The King then said, "I will no longer tolerate such conduct; if you are disposed to show yourselves refractory, I will compel you to obedience." What a bullying boor it is to be sure! But if it comes to a conflict between the King and the Orthodox Church, it is not the latter which will go under.

A correspondent writes to ask a question which will no doubt interest many of our readers. He says :—"Do you know whether there are any reduced casts of the Gordon statue which is unveiled in Trafalgar-square? It is perhaps rather early for them to appear, but I hope that we shall be able to obtain small-scale models of Mr. Thornycroft's latest work."

THE REMINISCENCES OF MR. TOOLE.*

RELATED BY HIMSELF AND CHRONICLED BY MR. HATTON.

Mr. Toole's reminiscences have been published in two handsome volumes, excellently illustrated by Mr. Alfred Bryan and Mr. Margetson. They will be found to contain some very lively and amusing reading, and those who care for theatrical *ana* will certainly find that Mr. Toole has provided a really good entertainment. We have all of us an affection for Mr. Toole, who has been a conspicuous figure in the Victorian era. He has taken us into his confidence so often, we know all his little games, and we have laughed at the innocent practical jokes which he has played on his fellow beings in every town in the United Kingdom. He is a king among comic actors. As an orator he is unsurpassed in his own peculiar line, and if he ever thought of coming out as a London candidate we venture to say that he would be returned at the head of the poll, no matter what were his politics. Before giving a few of the hundreds of anecdotes that fill these two volumes, we should say that Mr. Toole is not directly responsible for his appearance in print—or rather in book form—for, *entre nous*, Mr. Toole rather likes seeing himself in the papers, and no one better understands the art of advertisement or the difference between pica and brevier. Mr. Joseph Hatton hunted him down, he followed him about from place to place, he bearded him in his lair, in fact he was always working the pump handle, until Mr. Toole was quite dry. A popular actor has as many engagements as a statesman, and if this anecdotal biography, which is really told in a series of interviews, is a rather ramshackle production, that was almost inevitable from the conditions under which it was compiled.

Mr. Toole meets Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson.

Mr. Toole has never induced Lord Tennyson to write him a play yet, but who knows what may happen? He has met the Laureate at one of Mr. Gladstone's breakfast parties. Among his thousand and one accomplishments, Mr. Gladstone has a knowledge of the stage. "In regard to the influence of audiences upon actors, he related to me a story of Young in Edinburgh. Young was playing Iago. In the first act he was not at all up to the mark. At the end of the second an intimate friend went round and said, 'Why, Young, you played this second act far better than the first—a different thing altogether?' 'Yes,' Young replied, 'Scott came into a box at the beginning of the second act.' On another occasion Mr. Toole remarks that the conversation rose to such a high and elevated platform that, when he left and found himself in the street, "I talked to a policeman to try and bring myself down to the level of ordinary life."

Mr. Toole's Portrait.

"One day Mr. Toole went to gaze in shy silence on his portrait, which was hanging in the Grosvenor Gallery. Two old ladies were also looking at the masterpiece. 'Who is that?' said one. 'My dear, I do not know,' said the other; 'it is the portrait of a gentleman.' This was complimentary to Mr. Toole, at any rate. 'He looks very serious,' said one of the old ladies again. 'I think he is a clergyman.' 'Or a scientific lecturer,' said the other, and then, looking at the catalogue, 'It is the portrait of a Mr. Toole.' The other said, 'I don't know him, but I fancy he is an actor.' 'Poor fellow,' said the other, 'he is a tragedian: he looks so sad.'"

Mr. Sothern and the Ironmonger's Assistant.

This is a story of Sothern which was told to Mr. Toole by Mrs. John Wood. One day the famous practical joker went with Mrs. Wood into an ironmonger's shop and asked for a copy of Macaulay's "History of England." "We do not sell books, sir," said the assistant. "This is an ironmonger's shop." "Well, I'm not particular," said Sothern, pretending to be deaf; "I don't care whether it is bound in calf or Russia." "But this is not a bookseller's," shouted the assistant. "All right," said Sothern; "wrap it up neatly. I want to have it sent down to the hotel. It's for a present I wish to make to a relative." "We don't keep it," shouted the assistant, getting red in the face. "Do it up as if it were for your own mother. I don't want anything better than that," said Sothern. "I would like to write my name on the fly-leaf." "Sir," bawled the assistant at the top of his voice, "Can't you see we do not keep books?" "Very well," said Sothern, quite undisturbed, "I will wait for it." The clerk appealed to his master, and said he thought the customer must be off his head. "What is it, sir? What do you desire?" he said to Sothern. "I want to buy a file," replied the actor; "a plain file, four or five inches long." "Certainly," said the master, casting a withering glance at his assistant.

The "Dodger's" Trousers.

"I sat to Halswelle for the 'Dodger,' in 'Oliver Twist,' in the trousers I still use in the part; they are a first-rate property, really old from age, no patches, no artificial rags, the dilapidation the real work of time; they were given to me by Robert Wyndham, of the Edinburgh Theatre, when first I played the 'Dodger' there. They had belonged to Murray. He wore those trousers for a small part which he played in a version of 'The Heart of Midlothian.' The trousers were old when Murray wore them in that very part. Charles Dickens saw me play the 'Dodger' in them, and I told him their pedigree, and how Sir Walter Scott had once seen them. The trousers are eighty years old if they are a day."

"The Man who couldn't help crying."

Mr. Toole tells an amusing story of a man at the wings of an American theatre who "couldn't help crying" at Mr. Toole's performance of the "Artful Dodger" in "Oliver Twist." Mr. Toole's curiosity led him to ask for an explanation. "Oh! Mr. Toole, you must excuse me, I can't help it. You must remember me years ago; it turned me right over to see those trousers again. I was the wardrobe keeper at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, thirty years ago, when first you played the 'Dodger' there; my name is Weens; when I saw those trousers I was reminded of my dear old home in Scotland, and I couldn't have helped crying had it been to save my life."

Mr. Toole on "Orders."

"I receive curious letters for orders," says Mr. Toole, "with curious reasons why I should send them. A chemist's assistant wrote for an order, his claim being that he had once prepared a prescription for me, and had made up the wrong medicine, fortunately without injury; and this had always made him follow up my career with the greatest interest. Another applicant for dress circles said he was emboldened to ask the favour because he had once met my uncle on board a steamer. Buckstone said when he became a manager he had to give up writing pieces, his time was so occupied in writing orders. And yet Charles Mathews once told me of 'the boots' at a country hotel where he was staying asking to be paid for going to the theatre. Mathews, struck with the fellow's civility, gave him an order for the play. 'Come and see the piece, Tom,' said Mathews. 'At the theatre?' 'Yes,' said Mathews; 'here is an order for you.' The next day Mathews said, 'Well, Tom, did you like the play?' 'Oh! yes,' said the boots, in a dubious kind of way; 'but who's to pay me for my time?'"

A Curious Conversation.

Mr. Toole tells an amusing story, which was greatly appreciated by Dickens, of two boys who were discussing "The Lady of Lyons" and "The Bleeding Nun," which were being played in Sheffield:—

First boy: "Hast been to play?" Second boy: "Aye." First boy: "Wot were't play?" Second boy: "T' Lady a Lyons." First boy: "Wot were't Lady a Lyons up to?" Second boy: "Up to nowt; ah cum oot t'end a t'act, couldn't mek oot wot t'were aboot moren t'man in t'moon." First Boy: "Wot weret t'other play?" Second Boy: "T' Bleedin' Nun." First Boy: "Wot were't Bleedin' Nun up to?" Second Boy: "T' Bleedin Nun were up to nowt, ah come oot 'fore it was ovver; couldn't mek oot wot t'were aboot moren t'man in t'moon."

"They must have had a pleasant evening," Dickens remarked.

Phelps and Macready—"Brute" and "Beast."

"When Phelps came to Drury Lane with Macready, he alternated the parts of Macbeth and Macduff. He made a great hit in Macduff. It was one of his best performances. The fight was terrific. When Macready was fighting he always under his breath used to bully Macduff, calling him 'Beast!' 'Wretch!' 'Scoundrel!' &c. It was suggested to Phelps that he should do the same. So when Macready called him beast Phelps retorted, 'Brute! Demon! Fiend! Ruffian!' &c. The play over, Phelps expected to be rebuked, and, as he anticipated, was promptly sent for to Mr. Macready's room. But it was to be praised. 'Thank you very much, Mr. Phelps, more particularly in the fight. I have never found anybody before to work with me so pleasantly.' I asked Phelps if this story was true, and he said, 'Yes, it is; quite true.'"

The Story of Tiny Tim.

"In the 'Christmas Carol,'" says Mr. Toole, "Mr. Webster provided a real goose and a real plum pudding, which were served smoking hot for Mrs. Cratchit and the seven little Cratchits, of course including Tiny Tim. The children always had enormous portions given them, and all ate heartily every night; but what really troubled me was the conduct of the little girl who played Tiny Tim. That child's appetite appalled me. I could not help noticing the extraordinary rapidity with which she consumed what I gave her, and she looked so wan, and thin, and so pitiful, that her face used positively to haunt me. We watched as well as we could, and the moment Tiny Tim was seated and began to eat, we observed a curious shuffling movement at the stage fireplace, and everything that I had given her—goose and potatoes and apple sauce—disappeared behind the sham stove, the child pretending to eat as hearty as ever from the empty plate. When the performance was over, Mrs. Mellon and myself asked the little girl what became of the food she did not eat, and, after a little hesitation, frightened lest she should get into trouble, which we assured her could not happen, she confessed that her little sister (I should mention that they were the children of one of the scene-shifters), waited on the other side of the stage fireplace for the supplies, and that the whole family enjoyed a hearty supper every night out of the plentiful portions to which I, as Bob, had assisted Tiny Tim."

"My Dear Friend Irving."

"Irving," says his old friend, "was always a very studious and careful actor, and always made remarkable and complete studies of his characters. There was nothing conventional about what he did. He seemed, so to speak, always to have got inside the part he played, and to have learned something new about it; not new in the sense of being simply new, but something belonging to the part that other actors had not found out. He used to go up to Calton-hill in Edinburgh at all hours to study, and somehow this was considered odd; but he was a little odd, that is to those who did not know him. Irving was always after queer old books, or bits of costume, or curious daggers and swords; I suppose each line of business on the stage has its own special advantages, but I have often thought that the tragedian scores as against the low comedian when there is a bad house."

* Reminiscences of J. L. Toole. By Joseph Hatton. Illustrated. (Hurst and Blackett.)

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At Home and Abroad.

The *Gazette de Liége* announces that the Belgian Episcopate intends addressing a letter to the Pope relative to the Italian Penal Code and the Italian occupation of Rome.

The final experiments with repeating rifles for the armament of the Belgian infantry will be conducted shortly at the camp of Beverloo. A manufactory of arms at Liége has presented the Engh repeating rifle for trial. It fires 30 shots in 66 seconds.

The result of the voting for the vacant seat in the Belgian Chamber for the arrondissement of Brussels is disastrous for the Radicals. The Liberal and Conservative parties polled each 5,000, and the Radicals only 2,300. A second ballot will take place next Monday.

A Paris newspaper is responsible for the statement that M. de Freycinet, the Minister for War, has informed the Budget Committee that a sum of forty millions sterling will be required to put the Eastern frontier in a proper state of defence against a possible German invasion.

The Rome papers, commenting on the French Yellow-book relative to the projected treaty of commerce, say that Italy had made all possible concessions. The *Riforma* says that the real obstacles to a commercial treaty with France are the instability of French Governments and their fears of the Chamber.

Following the Imperial visit to Rome, the French press is eagerly discussing the probable value of the military assistance which Italy might render to Germany in case of war. M. Flourens, whose opinion has been asked, admitted that Italy was an important factor, and he assumed that she was assured of the support of England in the Mediterranean.

A Reuter's despatch from Bucharest states that this morning a Royal decree will appear in the *Moniteur* sequestrating the Lemberg-Czernowitz and Jassy Railway. The measure is purely administrative, and in no way affects the interests of the shareholders, whose rights will be respected.

At the Senate House, Cambridge, yesterday, 862 students matriculated.

Mr. Justice Holmes, in opening the Dublin Commission yesterday, said there were no cases of a serious character for trial.

There will be an examination at Harrow School on the Tuesday before Easter, 1889, for six or seven scholarships, open to all boys, not members of the school, who were born in or after the year 1875. Further particulars can be obtained from the headmaster's secretary.

A deputation waited, yesterday, on Sir George D. Harris and Mr. Faudell, for the purpose of requesting those gentlemen to allow themselves to be nominated for election to the County Council as representatives for South Paddington. Both gentlemen consented to be nominated.

It has been decided by the Returning Officer, after conference and agreement between the election agents at Merthyr, that the counting of the votes shall take place on Friday night. It is anticipated that the result will be made known about three o'clock on Saturday morning.

During the past week the Cornish fisheries were active, seines being shot at Sennen and Mullion, from which considerable quantities of pilchards were secured. The drift boats had moderate catches of pilchards and mackerel, the latter realizing high prices.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, Thomas Sidney Harrington was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for embezzling sums of money belonging to the Court of Chancery, by whom he had been appointed receiver to an estate.

A labourer named Lay was remanded by the magistrate at Hammersmith yesterday charged with the manslaughter of Michael Patten at Notting-hill. It was said that the parties had had a struggle, and that Patten was shortly afterwards found dead.

Mr. E. Stanhope, addressing his constituents at Coningsby last night expressed a hope that politics would not influence the election of County Councillors, and said he attributed the present calm in the political situation to the fact that the country was satisfied with the manner in which public affairs were administered by the Government.

The gift to Mr. E. H. Hulse, M.P., subscribed for by citizens of Salisbury of both political parties on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Lawson (which takes place on November 1), was presented by the mayor (Mr. E. Waters) yesterday, at the council chamber, before a large gathering, among those present being the bishop of the diocese.

Mr. Augustus Harris has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor elect, congratulating him on the published announcement of his intention to dispense with what has been called the circus element in the civic procession of November 9, and suggesting that it would be advantageous to substitute for a display of this kind a grand parade of the volunteer forces of the home district.

The women of Birmingham intend to present to Mrs. Gladstone when she comes to that town with her husband a cameo portrait of Mr. Gladstone. The cameo has been designed by Herr Schmidt. The presentation will be made in Lady Foster's drawing-room, and probably by Lady Foster herself, on behalf of the subscribers.

At Leamington yesterday, Arthur Fisher and William H. Turner, printer and publisher of a satirical journal, known as the *Modern Owl*, were charged with having published a malicious and defamatory libel on Louisa Catherine Jameson, head mistress of New-street Board School, Leamington, and were committed for trial.

A man, giving the name of Howard, but whose real name is said to be Hardy, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Recorder at the Reading quarter sessions yesterday for obtaining money by representing that he had vacancies for actors and actresses in the London Dramatic and Burlesque Companies.

Sitting at the Worship-street police-court yesterday, Mr. Montagu Williams commented in severe terms upon the action of a local vestry, whose servants, carrying out instructions to clear the streets after eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings, had detained the barrows of two costermongers. Poor people had thus, he said, been deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood.

Four boys were charged, at the West Ham police-court yesterday, with breaking and entering a house and shop in the Barking-road, and stealing property therefrom. They confessed that they had broken into the shop at midnight, and stayed there till three in the morning, eating sweets and cakes till they got sick of them. They were each sentenced to receive ten strokes with a birch rod, and two of them to be also imprisoned for fourteen days.

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THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG IN PORT MORESBY.

A correspondent sends to the *Standard* the following account of the annexation of New Guinea as a Crown Colony by Dr. M'Gregor, the newly appointed Administrator :—

"On Saturday, September 1, having embarked Dr. M'Gregor, the newly appointed Administrator for New Guinea ; Captain Musgrave, who is appointed Colonial Secretary, and who is the nephew of Sir Anthony Musgrave, the Governor of Queensland ; and a Mr. Healy, who is to receive a judicial appointment, we sailed for Port Moresby, the headquarters of the British Government in New Guinea. We arrived there on Tuesday, September 4, at 10 A.M. The *Opal* was immediately dressed with masthead flags, and in rainbow fashion, and preparations were made for the ceremonies attached to the declaration of annexation, which was to take place at 4 P.M. the same day. At 3.30 P.M. every available officer and man was landed, enough only being detained to fire the Royal salute of twenty-one guns, which was to be part of the function. The men were formed into a hollow square on the top of the hill on which the Government bungalow is built. About three hundred natives, men, women, and children, of the Motu, Koitapu, and Koiari tribes, residents of the three villages in Port Moresby, were also present.

"The Administrator, the Government officials, the white residents of Port Moresby, the native chief, and the captain and officers of her Majesty's ship *Opal*, assembled on the wide balcony surrounding Government House. The ceremony then took place as follows :—The Administrator read the 'Declaration of Annexation' of all that part of New Guinea before under our Protection only. It was annexed as a Crown colony. The Administrator read the letters patent, a voluminous and beautifully executed parchment, detailing the limits of the colony, the offices to be established, and the salaries to be attached to them. The Administrator is to receive £1,500 per annum ; the Colonial Secretary £500, with allowances, which bring the salary up to £700 ; the private secretary to the Administrator, £300 ; and the Judicial Department is to be allowed £1,000 for salaries. The duties and powers of officials were defined, and all affairs concerning the Government of the colony. The Administrator made a short, impressive speech, in which he said it was his intention to try to educate the natives, and bring them up in all Christian knowledge, teaching them the doctrines of love and peace. He would administer justice impartially, and hoped for the assistance and co-operation of the white residents, whom he asked to abstain from all oppression. He hoped that, under God's protection and guidance, the colony would develop and prosper. The Union Jack, which till then had been flying, was hauled down, and the Royal Standard was run up. The *Opal* band played the National Anthem, the blue jackets presented arms, and the sixty-four pounders in the *Opal* thundered out a twenty-one-gun salute. Dr. M'Gregor then read his commission as Administrator. Captain Bosanquet, as senior naval officer present, administered to Dr. M'Gregor the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and the oath of office, in which the Administrator solemnly declared he would carry out his duty to the best of his ability. The Royal Standard was then hauled down, and the Union Jack rehoisted ; the blue-jackets fired a feu-de-joie, and gave three cheers for the Queen. The principal native Chiefs were presented to the Administrator, and the native mission teachers and their pupils very prettily sang in Motu language our National Anthem. This terminated the ceremony. The natives were interested in the proceedings, but do not understand the meaning of them."

A PECULIAR SYSTEM OF POLYANDRY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF TIBET.

The most curious of the many remarkable customs of the country with which our latest war has brought us in contact is polyandry. One of the most recent writers on the subject is the late Mr. Andrew Wilson, who devotes a chapter of his work, "The Abode of Snow," to Tibetan polyandry. Polyandry is that species of polygamy in which the wife has more husbands than one, and it prevails wherever the Tibetan language is spoken. Tibetan polyandry has the peculiarity that the husbands are all brothers, or, at the least, very nearly related, so that the woman becomes the wife of a whole family. It does not appear to be in any way connected with the Tibetan religion, but to owe its existence to the poverty of the country and the desire to limit the population. It is practised by all classes of the population, rich and poor, and is only superseded by polygamy, or multiplicity of wives, where the people have been much in contact with Hindoos or Mahommedans. Mr. Wilson met a case in which one woman was married to six brothers, one of whom was quite a boy, but he thinks in most cases there are only two husbands, not because five or six were objectionable, but because families with more than two brothers are not common. He attributes the fact that the system works peacefully, to the calm, unimpassioned temperament of the people, who subordinate all other interests to those of the family. The children are regarded as scions of the house rather than of any individual member of it ; all the husbands are treated as the fathers of the children, and there is no noticeable difference in the relations of a child to the different fathers. The surplus women left by the system are provided for in the Lama nunneries, where they learn to read and copy the Tibetan Scriptures, and to engage in religious services. The choice of a wife for the family is the right of the elder brother, and the contract he makes involves marriage contracts with all the other brothers. The system is said to have existed in Tibet since prehistoric times, so that its origin is lost in antiquity. The notable end which it serves is that it restricts population in regions where emigration is difficult, and where the means of subsistence cannot be easily increased. Captain Turner says that "the influence of this custom on the manners of the people has not been unfavourable. . . . To the privileges of unbounded liberty the wife here adds the character of mistress of the family and companion of her husbands." On the other hand, it struck Mr. Wilson that so many husbands meant for the women only so many more masters, and so much more toil and trouble.

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The parties in the case and those who had admission to the court, either on business or as onlookers, were not so early on the scene this morning. Proceedings were, however, begun half an hour earlier. Among those present in the body of the court were Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. Channing, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., who took a seat beside Mr. George Lewis. At half-past ten the judges arrived. A small crowd was again gathered around the principal entrance to the Law Courts in the Strand, who, curious, circled around every hansom that was driven up; but there was next to nothing to record in the way of demonstration.

THE ALLEGED FORGED LETTERS.

The Attorney-General at once asked that the applications to be made by Sir Charles Russell should be postponed, as there were affidavits to answer.

Sir Charles Russell remarked that the affidavits were handed in yesterday at 12 o'clock, and he could not see why they should not have been answered by this time. It was a matter of considerable moment, as they had to do with the alleged forged letters.

The matter was, however, allowed to stand over.

MR. BIGGAR APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

Mr. Lockwood explained that when he stated yesterday for whom he appeared he should not have included Mr. Biggar.

Mr. Biggar, standing in the well of the court, then addressed Sir James Hannen, first saying, "Sir," and then, "Your lordship." He asked that the representatives of the *Times* should give him copies of the speeches on which they relied, and which he had been supposed to have made. He was not a man, said "Joseph" modestly, of sufficient importance to get verbatim reports of his speeches in the newspapers, and he wanted to see the reports which were relied upon.

Sir James Hannen: Whatever is done in favour of Sir Charles Russell's clients shall be done in your favour also.

The Attorney-General undertook to hand over the reports of the speeches made by Mr. Biggar, from which he might quote.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

Sir Charles Russell called attention to the fact that the speeches in the print of the shorthand writer's notes did not correspond with the copies handed to him. There were marginal notes on the documents showing that they were taken in some cases in longhand and in all cases by police constables, at the instance of the Government. It was important that it should appear that they were Government reports.

The Attorney-General explained that he had nothing whatever to do with any omission from the official reports, and he said his learned friend was misinstructed when he said that these were Government reports. They had been taken by witnesses whose names appeared on the margin, and they had been obtained by the solicitors of the *Times*.

Sir Charles Russell insisted that they were taken by police constables on the instructions of the Government, and therefore they were Government reports.

The Attorney-General: My learned friend is in error.

Sir James Hannen gave instructions that the documents, as handed in, should be printed in their entirety.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL RESUMES.

The Attorney-General, resuming the speech which he broke off at four o'clock yesterday, said he proposed further on to read the "No Rent Manifesto" issued from Kilmainham, on the 18th of October, 1881, and signed by Parnell, Catell, Davitt, Brennan, Dillon, Sexton, and Patrick Egan. Michael Davitt's signature could not have been affixed to it by Davitt; for he was at that time in Portland Prison. This manifesto clearly showed that the policy of preventing the payment of rents and of punishing tenants who did pay rents was continued during the time Mr. Parnell was in prison. More, he intended to show their lordships that long after the time that these gentlemen were in prison, and the fact of these speeches had been brought prominently to their minds, the same kind of speeches continued, the same conduct was repeated, and the same results followed. In dealing with crime in Galway, he had stopped in the year 1882: in dealing with subsequent counties, he purposed to set out the conduct pursued and what were the consequences both before and after the year 1882.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO KEEP THINGS ORDERLY.

On the 16th May, 1880 (said the Attorney-General), Mr. Parnell made a speech at Beaufort, in which he said that he knew there were 600,000 tenant farmers in Ireland under notice of ejectment, 400,000 of whom were quite unable to pay the rents demanded of them. "Can it be expected," Mr. Parnell asked, "that these people will allow themselves to be driven from their farms? . . . . The National Land League has plenty of money at its disposal for the defending of the tenantry of Ireland."

At this point Sir Charles Russell, interrupting as he did yesterday, without rising from his seat, informed Sir Richard Webster that there was a full report of Mr. Parnell's speech in the *Freeman's Journal*.

"I know it," remarked the Attorney-General, "and I shall have to show your lordships that this speech, and many speeches of a much more violent character, were reported in Irish newspapers; and, moreover, the fact that outrages had taken place was referred to in *United Ireland* as incidents of the campaign."

Sir Charles said he merely called attention to the fact that the report from which the Attorney-General had read was a brief one taken by a constable; while a full report appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*.

The Attorney-General: If the report is inaccurate, my learned friend will have the advantage of me. I do not think he is desirous of helping me.

Sir Charles: I was not helping you.

Sir James Hannen, who had been listening uneasily for some seconds, now rebuked both Sir Charles Russell for his *sotto voce* interruptions and the Attorney-General for listening to him. "I desire that you will confine yourself to those observations made by Sir Charles Russell or others which are addressed to the court."

"But," remonstrated the abashed advocate, "it is scarcely possible not to take notice of observations made audibly at my side."

"I wish to keep things orderly," said the President, still more severely. "I am now advising you as to what is orderly."

"Thank you, my lord," murmured the Attorney-General, as he proceeded with his speech.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES WITH THE ENEMY.

Coming to speeches delivered by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Arthur O'Connor at Castleisland in October, 1880, the learned gentleman said to the clerk below him, "Hand a copy to Mr. Biggar," who sat near to Mr. Lewis, industriously going through the official Blue-book—quite a startling reminiscence of the furious parliamentary times in which the hon. member made history along with Mr. Parnell (who, unhappily for the completeness of the picture, was now absent) in the early eighties. One of Sir Richard Webster's colleagues suggesting that the copy should go to Sir Charles Russell, the learned gentleman observed, "Sir Charles does not appear for Mr. Biggar." "Nevertheless," replied Sir Charles, "I am concerned for Mr. Biggar." Immediately afterwards Sir Richard got to a speech directed against land-grabbing made somewhere in Kerry by Mr. Tim Harrington, who sat in wig and gown just behind the Attorney-General. Mr. Harrington, who was entirely unmoved by the accusation, asking for the name of a place involved in the matter, Sir Richard exclaimed, "Find it for my learned friend," and, answering remonstrances against this course on the part of the wig-and-gowned gentleman behind him, he added, "Oh, I don't mind." At this stage the Unionist leader, Sir Henry James, turning round in his seat, ventured upon pleasantries with the secretary of that terrible organization the National League, to which Mr. Harrington laughingly responded. The Attorney-General proceeded to lay stress upon a speech made in February, 1881, by Mr. Boyton (who was an organizer of the League for Leinster), while Mr. T. Harrington was on the platform. "The time for speeches," he said, "is almost past. I believe land-grabbers are dead in Kerry; if not, it is high time for you to look after them." The learned gentleman submitted to their lordships' "judicial minds" that this speech, even if nothing had previously occurred, could only be interpreted by those who heard it as a direct instruction to them to get rid of the land-grabber—a man who had done nothing wrong, "except take a piece of land," but when they remembered that day after day, as the result of speeches, "land-grabbers" were being treated as he showed yesterday they were ill-treated in Galway, it was impossible to exaggerate the influence of such speeches. It was, he added, the intimidation, and the murder which stood behind the intimidation, which gave the Land League its force.

THE CONNECTION OF CRIME WITH THE LAND LEAGUE.

Dealing with another speech delivered by Boyton on March 4, 1881, and the remarks he made that there should be no shooting in the dark, but in the broad daylight, the Attorney-General said there had been outrage after outrage in broad daylight. The direct invitation to the men produced the effect. To a great extent this was unknown prior to the year 1880. No doubt in connection with Fenianism and agrarian agitation, there had been periods in which similar offences had been committed, but so far as contemporary history is concerned this system, beginning with boycotting and culminating in outrages, got a fresh start with the Land League, rising and falling as the influence of that body rose and fell. The experience was the same with the National League. In reading another part of the speech by Boyton, the Attorney-General quoted the words of advice to the people, "to grow up in the love of God and hatred of government and oppression," whereupon the solicitor of the *Times* sitting below interjected the correction "*mis*government."

THE "MOONLIGHTERS" PROTECTED BY THE LEAGUE.

With relation to speeches delivered at a meeting on the 5th of June, 1881, the learned counsel remarked on the connection between Moonlighting and the Land League. As far as they could get evidence the Moonlighters were Land Leaguers, and they were defended in practically every instance by Land League money. He mentioned that not for the purpose of further connecting the Land League with these outrages, because there would be abundance of proof to support that assertion, but with the object of calling attention to the purposes for which the money subscribed was used. As was stated in a speech by Mr. Biggar, from which he had quoted, in the case of anybody charged with shooting a landlord, the money of the Land League would be at their disposal for their defence, to see that they got a fair trial. The suggestion was that they would not otherwise get a fair trial, but it let those people know, what was the fact, that they were defended with Land League money, and from the beginning to the end were under the protection of the Land League and its leaders.

A CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

Having read further speeches delivered in Kerry, the Attorney-General proceeded to make a selection of outrages which, he asserted, followed such speeches. Briefly recorded, these outrages were as follows:—

March 18, 1880.—Firing into the dwelling-house of Thomas Talbot. Offence: He entered as caretaker into an evicted farm.

Dec. 3, 1880.—Firing into dwelling-house of Jeremiah Sullivan, and posting violent threatening notice on door. Offence: He paid his rent.

June 23, 1881.—Michael McCallan's house attacked by armed party. Himself, brother, and sister wounded. Offence: he had served eviction notices.

Sept. 6, 1881.—Notice posted on William Collis's door that unless he apologized for paying his rent he would be boycotted.

Nov. 12, 1881.—Thomas Galvin's house entered by armed party and fired into. Offence: He was said to have paid his rent.

Dec. 7, 1881.—Michael Flynn's house at Cordal entered by armed men and himself fired at. Offence: He paid his rent.

Feb. 21, 1882.—The houses of Daniel McCarthy and another fired into. Offence: they paid their rent.

June 8, 1882.—Cornelius Picker shot at and killed. Offence: He entered an evicted farm.

March 6, 1882.—Daniel Dooling wounded in Kerry. Offence: Suspected of having paid his rent.

Some minor outrages in the neighbourhood followed.

March 10, 1882.—Armed band entered Timothy Connell's house at Knockadoon, Kerry; shot him, his wife, and his daughter. Offence: he paid his rent, and was suspected of being an informer.

[Note.—In this district many outrages followed the visit of Miss Reynolds, of the Ladies' Land League, to the neighbourhood. Her expenses were paid by the central office in Dublin.]

March 30, 1882.—Albert Herbert—a man who had been denounced in certain Parnellite speeches—was shot while returning from petty sessions.

April 17, 1882.—A bailiff shot for pointing out some derelict land.

July 11, 1882.—A bailiff shot at and wounded in the legs because he had worked for Mr. Raymond, an obnoxious landlord.

August 22, 1882.—A farmer, sixty years of age, was murdered, because, being a tenant on the property of Lord Kenmare, he had taken possession of some farm from which a man had been evicted.

May 14, 1883.—A bailiff, who had been taking care of an evicted farm, was shot by a party of men.

[*Continued on Page 8.*]

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FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

At this stage of his list of cases the Attorney-General stopped, deferring a reference to the later outrages until he had dealt with the later speeches. "We would have thought that such things," he remarked, "would have excited the pity of the Constitutional leaders," especially as it had been stated over and over again that it was for offences against the National Land League that they had suffered; but no observation had emanated from them.

CRIME BY PROXY.

Sir Richard Webster then came to Mayo. In some preliminary observations he called a blush to the hardened cheek of Mr. Biggar by excusing his comparative absence from the field of agitation with the statement that he was "a more important man." Attention was just directed to a meeting held at Irishtown on May 2, 1880, which was addressed by Mr. Davitt and Mr. Parnell. The speech of Mr. Davitt (who listened to its recitation from a corner close to the door of the court) dealt mainly with the rights of the people to the soil. Mr. Parnell had appealed to the meeting to renew their pledge to keep a firm grip on their holdings, to refuse to pay unjust rents, and to stand by the struggle until the land had passed into the hands of the people. Here the Attorney-General stopped to make much of the point that the conspiracy was meant to be, and in fact could only be, worked by means of agents mainly. The principal charge made in "Parnellism and Crime," he said, was not that these crimes were committed personally by the persons charged, but that they were the work of the agents of those persons. "They did not do these things personally," he said; "they had not the time, and, of course, could not be connected with them. But other men were doing it for them, and of that system they took advantage, and they never stirred hand or foot to prevent the conspiracy having these worst results." This system of agents scattered over the country was, in fact, the mainstay of their power.

THE MAN WHO BROUGHT IT UPON HIMSELF.

A parish priest at a meeting had said he had been asked by a man, "Is it not a savage thing to take away life?" but he replied, "How of the man who has brought it upon himself?" Now, said the Attorney-General, many of these landlords had inherited their land, or bought it with hard-earned money, and had dealt with their tenants on very good terms. They might not have thought that they were drawing too much rent. It was all very well to talk of political agitation, but this was a direct attempt to attack the landlords and so oust the English garrison from Ireland. This was part of the system by which these Land League organizations were to be worked so as to please the extreme party in America, and in consequence of that very large subscriptions came from America and were received by those men he had been referring to, and a very large portion of that money still remained in the hands of the representatives of the Land League.

"SPREAD THE LIGHT."

In many of the speeches the expression, "Spread the light," was used, and there was a "Spread the Light" fund. This expression was used both by speakers in Ireland and in America, and in the literature of that country. One of the ways in which the light was to be spread was by the circulation of the *Irish World*, which openly advocated the use of dynamite, assassination, and all kinds of acts of violence, and some of the men whose names were implicated applied to America for thousands of copies of the *Irish World*, and Mr. Parnell thanked the *Irish World* and its subscribers for the good they had done to the cause of the Land League. More than once they had found the persons who were charged to-day in close connection with the American representatives of the *Irish World*, and many of the men quoted in the *Irish World* as advocates of the course of conduct he had been denouncing [for some days past, said the learned counsel; so burdened does he appear to be by the business of the speech that the days appear to multiply]. It might be said that this association was perfectly harmless; that they did not know, for instance, that Byrne was the criminal that he is now believed to be; but these men were known as dynamiters, or advocates of dynamite, or persons who were advocating in the American press the light that was to be spread in Ireland, and it would be difficult for their lordships to come to any other conclusion than that the association between the Irish section and the American section, and the meeting of the delegates of both sections, was for any other purpose than promoting a common object.

The report will be continued in succeeding editions.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

The case of Parnell *v.* the *Times* was called before Lord Kinnear to-day in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, for the purpose of finally adjusting the record. Mr. Strachan appeared for the pursuer, and Mr. Graham Murray for the defenders. After some discussion his lordship adjourned further action in the case till Saturday, in order that the pursuer might give the defenders information on several points.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* hears that the brother of Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., counsel for the Irish party, was received into the Roman Catholic Church within the last few days.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ITALY

LATER REPORTS MINIMIZE THE DISASTER.

ROME, Oct. 23, 10.50 A.M.—The latest intelligence concerning the railway accident near Grassano last Saturday morning considerably reduces the magnitude of the disaster. From the information received by the Ministry of Public Works and the Administration of the Mediterranean Railway, it appears that the first accounts, stating that there were ninety killed and seventy injured, were greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as only nineteen dead bodies have been found up to the present, while the injured number fifty-five, some of whom only received contusions.

It is thought possible, however, that the number of injured may prove to be greater than at present stated, but according to the official reports it is not very probable that more dead bodies will be discovered.

The exaggerated version at first received is believed to be due to the fact that 90 coffins were forwarded to the scene of the disaster. Many of the travellers escaped in a miraculous manner and dispersed over the adjoining country. The total number of passengers in the train was three hundred.

The Minister of Public Works has arrived at the scene of the accident, and an inquiry has been ordered with the object of ascertaining whether the mass of earth fell from the mountain side before or just at the moment when the train reached the spot.

Although the disaster is not so serious as at first represented, it is nevertheless the most fatal in its results that has occurred in Italy for the last twenty years.

AN EXPECTED FAMINE IN MADRAS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.—The crops in the Ganjam district, on the east coast of the Madras Presidency, have completely failed and a famine is feared.

THE CASE OF MRS. GORDON BAILLIE.

This morning, at the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder, Robert Gigner, fifty, butler, Robert Percival Bodley Frost, twenty-nine, and Annie Frost, alias Gordon Baillie, were charged with conspiring and agreeing together to obtain, by false pretences, from Thomas Pogson, George Jones, Henry James Hone, various goods, with intent to defraud, Frost being also charged with stealing a clock and other articles, value £40, the goods of Charles Spencer Smith. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Horace Avory defended Gigner; Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Rose Innes represented Mrs. Gordon Baillie; and Mr. Besley and Mr. Partridge acted for Percival Frost. Mr. Horace Avory informed the court that Gigner, who was out on bail, had recently met with an accident, and was unable to appear, and it was arranged that the trial of Frost and Mrs. Gordon Baillie should be proceeded with, and that Gigner's case might be taken separately.

Mr. Poland, in opening the case, stated that although he only proposed to go into a few cases, the proceedings of the prisoners had been of such an extensive nature as to make it most remarkable. With the aid of the absent prisoner, Gigner, they had carried on an elaborate system of frauds by an ingenious conspiracy between the two, elaborately carried out over a long period of time. The woman's real name was Annie Ogilvie Bruce. In 1876 she was married under the name of Bruce to a musical teacher named Thomas White. Mr. White was in Australia, and there she was with him only last year. In the latter end of last year she came back to this country, and made the acquaintance of the male prisoner, Frost, who was a man of education, and who had once been in a good position. This man lived in the house of his mother in Woburn-place, and it would be found that the female prisoner, under the name of Mrs. Gordon Baillie, had her letters addressed to Woburn-place, although she was living at 32, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington. Frost represented himself as being the business agent of Mrs. Gordon Baillie, who was alleged to be the owner of vast estates in Australia, and who was represented as engaged in an extensive scheme of emigration to those estates and to Australia generally from the agricultural districts of the United Kingdom, particularly from the crofters' districts of Scotland. Either then, or soon after it, the prisoners lived together as man and wife, and it would be shown that they had conspired together in carrying out a huge system of frauds to get goods from tradesmen on false and fraudulent pretences. The system began in December of last year by the paying in at Smith, Payne, and Co.'s bank of £200, which was speedily exhausted, but cheques continued to be given to tradesmen for goods received, all which were, of course, dishonoured. There were thirty-eight of such cheques in all, although the jury would learn that valuable property had been obtained, and neither cheques nor money given. They took a house called Parma Lodge, where they engaged as butler, the man Gigner, who was at once arrayed in a suit of livery, and it was through his agency that the prosecution alleged that many of the frauds were committed. Mr. Poland then specified numerous cases, and afterwards called evidence.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

There seems to be no hope of averting a general strike among the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-miners The officials of the Yorkshire Miners' Association have definitely refused the mediation of the Mayor of Sheffield on the terms proposed by the owners, and the latter, with a few exceptions, have met the men's demand for a 10 per cent. advance with a distinct refusal. A number of meetings of miners were held yesterday, at all of which it was resolved to act up to the terms of the notices sent in.

Household coal has to-day risen from ten shillings to thirteen shillings per ton at the pit mouth, being seven shillings more than it was three months ago in South Yorkshire. A further advance is expected.

At a meeting of North Wales coal-owners, held at Ruabon to-day, it was decided to concede to the miners an advance in wages of 10 per cent., commencing on Monday, the 29th inst. It was also agreed to raise the price of coal one shilling per ton to the wholesale and one shilling and eightpence on the retail sales.

THE FORGERY OF FRENCH BANK-NOTES.

The French police have lately made several discoveries which will help to solve the mystery of the forged 500 f. bank-notes. A man named Pottier Duplessis, who was arrested in Brussels, was sent to the St. Gilles prison, where he succeeded in corrupting a gaoler, named Kersten, who not only allowed him to receive his mistress, but aided and abetted him in a correspondence with his accomplices in London. The plot was revealed by a fellow-prisoner, and Kersten was imprisoned. The letters give valuable information to the police, and will enable them to stop a new issue of false bank-notes which was being prepared

THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON IMPURE LITERATURE.

The Lord Chancellor, presiding last night at the annual meeting of the Oxford auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in the Town Hall, Oxford, said he thought they might congratulate themselves that so many different schools of thought had come forward to say, by their presence, at all events, that there was one subject upon which they could agree. When they distributed the Bible without note or comment, they were distributing that which they believed to be the absolute truth. If that was not their belief they were aiding or assisting a great imposture. The distribution of the Bible in the past year had attained proportions which it had never attained before. Mr. Samuel Smith, who took a deep interest in this question, recently wrote a letter speaking of the immoral works that were already in circulation and others that were coming from Paris. There was no doubt that there was a larger consumption in this year of grace of putrid filth by the British people than had ever been the case since the British people became a nation. They had taught their children to read in order, apparently, to familiarize them with every conceivable form of human wickedness. This was the testimony of a gentleman who certainly desired to ascertain the truth and had every means to do so. Was it, therefore, wonderful that, notwithstanding the widespread diffusion of the Word of God, the world, the flesh, and the devil still maintained their old warfare, and that they were still called upon to exert the best of their powers, both of mind and body, to fight the good fight? They knew that the sort of garbage described by Mr. Smith would not find entrance into any decent family, but books attacking the institution of marriage, which were more mischievous because more insidious, were seen on drawing-room tables. What struck him as most remarkable was the extraordinary and inconceivable ignorance of the critics on these subjects. In conclusion his lordship urged the importance of the diffusion of the Bible and pure literature.

THE MURDER OF A BOY IN WALES.

Some of the particulars of the tragedy at Pontardawe, Swansea, which were published yesterday, were not quite correct. It seems that the victim was a child named John Harper, aged five years, the son of James Harper, an annealer at the Pontardawe Tinplate Works. The child was missed by his parents on the afternoon of Saturday, and as night drew on a search was instituted, the neighbours joining in; but as their endeavours proved futile information was given to Inspector Giddings at the police-station. Inquiries were at once made by them as to where and when the child had last been seen, and it proved that with another younger child he had been during the afternoon on a bridge crossing the river which at that spot divides Pontardawe from the wood in question, in company with a lad named Thomas Lott, who is about eighteen years of age, and is frequently employed by a butcher in the town. The search was continued, and about twelve o'clock Police-constable Hopkins came upon the body of the lad. It presented a terrible spectacle, the throat being cut from ear to ear. The police ascertained that the little fellow, who had been on the bridge with Lott and the deceased had arrived home in a great state of fright, saying that Lott had wished to undress him in the wood. The cottage where Lott lived with his mother was next visited, and he was taken into custody on suspicion, and has since admitted that he did the deed with a butcher's knife taken from the slaughter-house. No motive can be assigned for the crime.

MR. JOHN MORLEY AT PERTH.

Mr. John Morley, addressing a great Liberal meeting at Perth last night, alluded to the Parnell Commission, and remarked that in the midst of the excitement they should not lose sight of the greater issues which lay beyond mere personal matters. If he were a Conservative he would, in the interests of the most law-abiding instincts of Scotchmen, say—settle the Irish question. The Irish question would never be settled except by respecting the feeling of nationality prevailing in Ireland. He characterized the policy of the Dissentient Liberals and of the Government as one of mere repression, which ought to be labelled blank Toryism. The Irish question would be solved at the next election, and its solution would pave the way for Scotch legislation. The hereditary principle of legislation in the House of Lords he believed to be doomed. A vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was passed unanimously.

Lord Dufferin is expected in Dublin next week, and will, it is hoped, preside at the conferring of degrees in the Royal University of Ireland, of which he is Chancellor.

It is stated in Dublin that a prominent Irish official connected with Kerry and Clare is about to take proceedings against a Nationalist daily journal for defamation of character. The damages are laid at £20,000, and the venue will be removed to London.

At the Greenwich police-court yesterday, Thomas Simpson, twenty-five, of no fixed abode, was charged, on his own confession, with the murder of Harriet Norman, in Finsbury Park, on February 14. It was stated that the police had no information about any such murder as the prisoner mentioned. The prisoner was transferred to the Dalston police-court, Finsbury Park being in that district.

The Bishop of Bedford has acknowledged the receipt of £100 3s. from Mr. Richard Mansfield, being the result of the benefit performance given at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday evening last in aid of his Home and Refuge Fund.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys :—

Lord Dudley's Fullerton, by Touchet—Caroline, 5 yrs, 9 st 1 lb .....(Watts)
M. P. Aumont's Tenebreuse, by Mourle or Saxifrage—New Star, 4 yrs, 8 st 11 lb ..(T. Cannon)
Mr. L. de Rothschild's Acme, by Dutch Skater—Myra, 3 yrs, 8 st 4 lb .....(F. Barrett)
Duke of Beaufort's Reve d'Or, by Hampton—Queen of the Roses, 4 yrs, 8 st .....(Rickaby)
Mr. Abington's Gallinule, by Isonomy—Moorhen, 4 yrs, 7 st 13 lb .....(S. Loates)
Prince Soltykoff's Sheen, by Hampton—Radiancy, 3 yrs, 7 st 9 lb.....(T. Cannon, jun.)
Group 4 .....(Fagan)
Mr. A. Cooper's Bismarck, by Pride of Prussia—Fleada, 3 yrs, 7 st 8 lb .....(G. Barrett)
Sir F. Johnstone's Candlemas, by Hermit—Fusee, 5 yrs, 7 st 8 lb .....(Glover)
Duke of Beaufort's Button Park, by Avontes—Makesure, 5 yrs, 7 st 7 lb .....(Luke)
Mr. C. Perkins's Belle Mahone, by Uncas—Jenny Howlet, 3 yrs, 7 st 7 lb .....(M. Cannon)
Mr. H. T. Barclay's Tissaphernes, by Xenophon—Twitter, 4 yrs, 7 st 7 lb .....(E. Martin)
Mr. H. T. Fenwick's Phil, by Philammon—Phœbe, 4 yrs, 7 st 6 lb .....(Calder)
Mr. W. J. Legh's Veracity, by Wisdom—Vanish, 4 yrs, 7 st 4 lb .....(Sharpe)
Lord Rodney's Danbydale, by Arbitrator—Hasty Girl, 3 yrs, 7 st 1 lb .....(C. Chaloner)
Lord Calthorpe's Sandal, by Kisber—Shoestring, 3 yrs, 7 st.....(Jones)
Mr. E. Jones's Admiral Benbow, by Victor II.—Sultana, 3 yrs, 6 st 11 lb.....(Griffiths)
Mr. C. Archer's Chelsea, by Cremorne—Dalham Lass, 5 yrs, 6 st 11 lb .....(J. Woodburn)
Mr. T. Jenning's, Jun., Mamia, by Speculum—Mayfly, 4 yrs, 6 st 6 lb.....(Falloon)
Mr. H. F. Boyd's Cactus, by Springfield—Celandine, 4 yrs, 6 st 5 lb.....(Mullen)
Mr. H. Milner's Heloise, by Hermit—Devotion, 4 yrs, 6 st 4 lb .....(Wall)
Lord Cholmondeley's Polydor, by Bend Or—Maryland, 3 yrs, 6 st 3 lb .....(Wall)

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS DULL.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.

The Money Market is quiet, and quotations are again very easy. Operators continue to act on the idea that no more gold will be withdrawn from the Bank for export, but it remains to be seen whether the present low rates for money are justified. The Continental exchanges continue to move against this country, and there is the possibility that the Bank of Germany may raise its official minimum, in which case the demand for gold for Russia and South America which has been experienced at that centre lately would probably once more be turned on London. Short money is in abundant supply, and freely obtainable at 2 per cent., while the quotation for discounting three months' bank paper is little better than 3 per cent.

The near approach of the fortnightly settlement, the uncertainty which exists with regard to the ultimate issue of the agitation in the coal districts, and the condition of the Money Market, are all influences which tend to check speculative activity in the Stock Markets, and most departments again present an uninteresting appearance. Consols and Home Railways are exceedingly quiet but in the latter section the tone is weak, and all the changes are adverse. Foreign Government Bonds have been offered, and show an all-round decline, the chief selling having been of Hungarian Gold, Spanish, and Egyptian descriptions. There is a general fall in the American market compared with last night's official closing prices, but set against the "street" quotations after hours prices show little change. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have not been affected to any extent by the publication of the report, which is without startling feature. The traffic of the Mexican Railway Company showing a take of £23,000 is a better one even than the market had gone for, but still there is a further decline in values on sales to secure profits. Copper Mining shares are dull, as also Diamond descriptions.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened strong, and advanced slightly, but traders and bears raided Gould stocks, and Missouri Pacific broke nearly 4, the rest sympathising to a limited extent. Southern stocks were strong. The market closed heavy to weak near the lowest figures of the day.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Lower*: Hull and Barnsley, Chatham Preference, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, North British Preferred ¼, the Deferred ⅛, Great Eastern and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish Group 4 5-16. *Declined*: Argentine Hard Dollars ½, Hungarian Gold ⅜, Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, Turkish Group 1 ¼, the 1871 and Defence ¼, Egyptian Unified 5-16, the State Domain ¼. the Preference ⅛; Italian, Peruvian Five and Six per Cents., and Russian ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen*: Mexican Central Bonds ½. *Lower*: Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Northern Pacific Preference ⅝, Illinois Central and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Erie shares ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Lake Shore, New York Central, Atlantic Firsts, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Central Pacific, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Declined*: Mexican First and Second Preference 1, the Ordinary ⅜, Canada Pacific ⅝, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ½, the Third Preference ⅜, the Guaranteed ¼, and the Ordinary ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Bryant and May and Spratts ⅛, and Salt shares ⅛ (4⅛ to 5 prem.). *Recoiled*: Primitiva Nitrates ½ (28¾ to 9¼), Suez Canal ¼, Brush Light shares ⅛, Mason and Barry, Rio Tinto, and De Beers ⅛, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Moderate business, steady prices. Sales 8,000. Futures firm at an advance of one point for near and two points for distant.

The report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the half-year ended the 30th of June states that the gross receipts were £1,700,091, against £1,828,453; the working expenses at the rate of 72.02 per cent., as compared with 69.34 per cent. in 1887, £1,224,373, against £1,267,896; and the net revenue £512,039, against £599,713. After providing for interest on Debenture stocks, rents and &c., of the controlled and subsidiary lines converted into Four per Cent. Debenture stock to the 30th of June, there is a balance of £39,852 added to the balance from last half-year, making a total of £39,942, which provides for a dividend on the Four per Cent. Guaranteed stock of 1½ per cent. for the half-year, or at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum, leaving £794 to be carried forward.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares: —

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5		London and County	85¼	6¼	
Consols	100⅛	⅝	Do. A	130⅛	⅝		Union of London	40	1	
New Consols (2¾)	97⅛	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅛		London and West.	67	8	
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¾	Do. Preferences	10¼	2¼		London Joint Stock	33	42	
Local Loan Stock	102	1	North Western	16⅜	8⅛		Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4	
New 2½ per Cent	94	⅛	South Western	136½	7		Stand. Bk. S. Afric	47	8	xd
India 3½ per Cents	101½	¼	Manchester & Sheff.	69	71		MINES			
Do. 4½ p. c. Red.	71½	½	Do. A	36⅛	7		Indian Coal Trans.	⅜	7 16	
Egyptian Guar.	99½	100¼	Met. Consolidated	73¼	4¼		Mysore shares	4	¼	
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111	2	Do. Land Stock	69⅜	70½		Oregums	1 11 16	13 16	
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1½	Do. District	33¼	4¼		Cape Copper	6 7	10 9 16	
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110¾	11¼	Midland	133⅛	⅜		Namaqua	4⅛	5¼	
Liverpool	113¼	¾	North British Pref.	73¼	4¼		Mason and Barry	11	⅛	xd
FOREIGN STOCKS			Do. Def.	52⅜	3½		Rio Tinto	21⅛	¾	
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	2	North Eastern	157½	¼		Montana & t shares	1⅛	2	
Do. Hard Dols	71	2	North Stafford	103⅛	10½		De Beers	22½	¼	
Do. Treasury	93¼	4⅛	South Eastern	133	5		Kimberley Cent.	38¼	¼	
Austrian Gold	93	2	Do. Deferred	111⅛	⅛		TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.			
Do. Silver	101	3	FOREIGN RAILWAYS				Anglo-American	48	⅛	
Brazilian 1875	98	100	Canada Pacific	51⅛	⅛		Do. Pref.	80	1	
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	61¼	2	Can. Pacific Shares	33¼	7		Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅛	
Do. Cedulas I.	9	101	Chic. M. and St. P.	67	⅛		Direct Uni. States	10⅛	⅛	
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	92⅝	3⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	11	⅛		Eastern	13⅛	⅛	
Costa Rica A	91¼	2¼	Do. Pref.	51⅛	2		Ditto Extension	13	¼	
Do. B	91¼	2¼	Illinois Shares	11½	20½		United Telephone	13⅛	⅛	
Egypt. State Dom.	101⅛	2	Lake Shore	105	¼		Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼	
Do. Unified	82⅛	3	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	4		TRAMWAYS ETC			
Do. Preference	103¼	⅛xd	Louis. and Nash.	61¼	2		London Gen. Om.	185	95	
Do. Daira Sanieh	7⅝	7½xd	Mex. Cen. Bonds	63¼	¼		London Street	13⅛	14½	
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	⅛	Miss. Kan. & Texas	11⅛	12¼		London Tramway	13½	14½	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	104	⅛	N. Y. Cen. Shares	110¼	¼	xd	North Metropolitan	17½	12½	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3	New York Ontario	16⅛	⅛		WATERWORKS.			
Hung. Gold Rents	83⅞	4⅛	Erie Shares	29⅛	¼		Chelsea Waterworks	260	5	
Italian	95¼	⅛	Do. Sec. Mort.	101	⅛		East London	193	8	xd
Mexican Converted	39¼	⅛	Norfolk & West. Pref	54¼	5		Grand Junction	123	7	
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15⅛	⅜	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	41⅛	⅛		Kent	270	5	
Do. 6 p.c.	17⅛	¼	North. Pacific Pref	62¼	3¼		Lambeth	255	60	
Portuguese	63½	¼	Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	¼		New River, New	310	50	
Russian 1873	99⅜	⅛	Phil. and Read. St	26⅜	7⅛		Sthwrk. & Vauxhall	105	71	
Spanish 4 p. c.	72 13	16 15 16	Union Pacific Shares	67⅛	⅜		W. Middlesex	265	70	
Turkish 1854	95	100	Wabash Preferred	23½	9		GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Group 1	26⅝	7	Do. Gen. Mort.	45¼	¼		Gaslight & Coke A	249	53	
Group 2	15½	⅜	Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅛	⅛		Imp. Continental	210	13	
Group 4	15⅜	⅛	Do. First Pref.	63⅛	⅞		South Metropolitan	306	11	
4½ p.c. 1871	81¼	¼ xd	Do. Second Pref	48¼	9¼		Brush Elec. Li. (£4 pd)	4⅛	⅜	
5 p. c. Defence	93¼	¼ xd	Do. Third Pref.	27	¼		MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 p. c. Priority	80	2	Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼		Allsopp	8	⅛	
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4¼	Mexican Ordinary	43	⅛		Guinness and Co.	307⅛	10	
Virginia Funded	40	1	Do First Pref	121¼	⅛		Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅛	
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11	Ob. do. and Pref	78¼	¼		Bryant and May	13½	¼	
BRITISH RAILWAYS			Lombardo-Venetian	9	¼		Spratt's Patent	10⅜	⅛	
Caledonian	121¼	⅛	Varna 3 per cent	6¼	7⅛		P. and O. Steam	64	7	
Great Eastern	63	¼	Nitrate Railway	27¼	¼		Royal Mail Steam	63	6	
Great Northern	115	16	BANKS.				Nat. Discount Co	11¼	¼	
Ditto A	101	2	Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼		Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼	
Great Western	150⅛	⅛	City Bank	204	1½		Suez Canal	87½	8	
Hull and Barnsley	34	⅛	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼		E. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5	
Lancashire and York	126⅛	17⅜	Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜		London and St. K.	40	2	

SERIOUS CRISIS IN CANADA.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY QUESTION AGAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR A SIEGE.

The news from Manitoba this morning shows that the Red River Railway dispute has broken out again, and assumed a very menacing character.

The immediate cause of the crisis is the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway in attempting to obstruct the crossing of their line by the Red River Valley Railway Extension. The Canadian Pacific have drawn up a train at the crossing with a large force of men, under Superintendent Whyte, and are determined to resist any attempt to force the crossing. The men are well supplied with provisions, so as to be able to stand a siege.

Meanwhile the Manitoban Provincial Government, who were in consultation all Sunday, have decided to take determined measures to enforce the claim of the Red River Railway. The people are in a great state of excitement, and ready to endorse any action of the Government. The workmen laying the track of the Red River line were to reach the crossing yesterday morning, and a collision appeared inevitable. The militia have been called out.

In view of the threatening nature of the situation, it may be useful to remind the reader of the more recent history of the dispute. Manitoba (which is nearly as large, by the way, as England and Scotland) is, as every one knows, a great wheat-growing country. Its great need, therefore, is accessible markets. Right across it has been built the Canadian Pacific Railway—an undertaking which cannot fail to do much in the future for Manitoba, but which at present charges (the Manitobans say) prohibitive rates. Meanwhile, 65 miles south of the C.P.R. is the American frontier, with the American railway system touching it. To connect themselves with this system is the object of the Manitobans in building the Red River line. But for building lines the consent of the Dominion Government is necessary; and as the Dominion Government had previously pledged itself to give a monopoly to the Canadian Pacific it withheld its consent from the Red River line. But Manitoba was obdurate, and last March, when the crisis had become acute, Mr. Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba, went to Ottawa to endeavour to arrange a settlement. Ultimately it was agreed that—in return for further concessions to the Canadian Pacific—the monopoly should be abrogated, and the Red River line be built. It is this agreement which has now, it seems, broken down.

A FRENCH INCOME TAX BILL.

At a Council held yesterday the French Cabinet approved the scheme for the establishment of an income tax, elaborated by M. Peytral, Minister of Finance. The tax is to be at the rate of 1 per cent. on possessed or acquired incomes, and ½ per cent. on the returns of labour. Incomes not exceeding 2,000 f. annually will be exempt from tax, and certain mitigations will be allowed on incomes ranging from 2,000 f. to 6,000 f. per annum. The full tax will only be charged on incomes amounting to or exceeding 6,000 f. Foreigners having a fixed residence in France will be liable to the same obligations as Frenchmen, while those who are only living temporarily in the country will pay on the part of the incomes spent or collected in France. The language of the newspapers and the sentiments expressed in parliamentary circles with regard to the measure make it appear extremely doubtful whether the bill will ever be passed by the Chamber. The *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* agree in their criticisms of the ministerial proposals, and contend that in France an income tax is already sufficiently imposed under the form of other taxes.

The consequences of the scheme, says the *Times* correspondent, would be serious indeed. It claims ½ per cent. of incomes derived from labour, above the point when they cease to represent manual labour and begin to represent that of intelligence. It demands 1 per cent. from revenues derived from personal or real estate. Its first consequence would be to diminish by 10 per cent. the public fortune of the country, for it is by a diminution of 10 per cent. on capital that we must represent the loss of 1 per cent. on revenue. As regards the tax on intellectual labour, it sacrifices the efforts of intelligence to the brutal force which strikes without thinking, and it renders the man who is capable of a superior effort tributary to him who only brings to society the contribution of his uncultivated powers. The idea of imposing an income-tax on the revenues which foreigners spend in France is an economical heresy which will not be found in any country in the world. The scheme is a piece of political clap-trap, designed to catch the masses who possess nothing, and to force Opposition candidates to agree to it on pain of being treated as enemies of the people.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK INDISPOSED.

The Empress Frederick caught cold on her way to or from church at Bornstedt on Sunday, and had in consequence to stay indoors yesterday. Hence her Majesty was unable to attend the family dinner in honour of the birthday of her daughter-in-law, the Empress William. The three younger daughters of the Empress Frederick went to the Marble Palace yesterday morning to congratulate their sister-in-law on her natal anniversary, but returned to Berlin before dinner, owing to their mother's indisposition.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON.

The Empress Augusta was present at the funeral service of the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton in the Stéphanie Palace at Baden-Baden yesterday. The King and Queen of Saxony, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Countess of Flanders, the Prince of Hohenzollern and his family, were also among those present at the ceremony. The Court of Baden has gone into mourning for six weeks, and the Carlsruhe Theatre is closed.

THE BRITISH IN EAST AFRICA.

A telegram from Zanzibar says that Mr. Mackenzie has arrived at Mombasa, and has been welcomed by the natives in public durbar, as representing the British East African Company. At first, however, they expressed misgivings as to the company's action in reference to interference with domestic slaves, but were completely reassured on this point by Mr. Mackenzie. Lieutenant Swayne and the members of his caravan started for the interior on the 18th inst. Count Teleki is within a few marches of Mombasa, having made a successful trip to Samburu.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN THE CITY.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED.

At five o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a large warehouse in Fore-street. It originated at 57, Redcross-street, upon the premises of Mr. J. Harvey, office fitter—a building of three floors, filled with inflammable material. The firemen who were first on the scene telegraphed for more help, and in a short time a large number of engines were on the spot. Flames were spreading right and left, and the blazing pile was so hedged round with property that it was difficult to ascertain at once what buildings were becoming involved. The part of the premises where the fire originated was in the workshops and stores at the back. As soon as it spread to the front of the buildings still more help was sent for. Steamers were consequently despatched from every district in London. At six o'clock there were fourteen steamers and four hydrants at work, together with a large number of men. Two buildings in Whitecross-street, occupied by A. Johnson, rope and twine manufacturer, and by D. M. Davies, dairyman, had now taken fire, and were virtually gutted. In a short time about a dozen buildings were burning, and naturally great excitement was caused in the locality, particularly when the buildings in Herring-court, some crowded tenements, became involved. The inhabitants were seized with something like a panic, but as far as was possible they removed their property to a place of safety. Some of these tenements were nearly destroyed, others were severely damaged by smoke and water. Then a great block of partly-demolished buildings in Three Tuns-court took fire, as well as several adjoining workshops. The flames then spread backwards into Whitecross-street, but here the efforts of the firemen were successful in preventing a further extension. At seven o'clock the official "stop" message indicated that no further aid was required on the scene. Another two hours' work and the flames were finally subdued. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A circular has been issued from the central offices of the Irish National League of Great Britain calling a meeting of Nationalists and Liberals of the metropolis for to-morrow night, for the purpose of taking active steps to raise the necessary amount to defray the legal expenses of the Irish party, both before the Commission and in the English and Scotch courts. A London committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions will be formed.

THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY IN HATTON GARDEN.

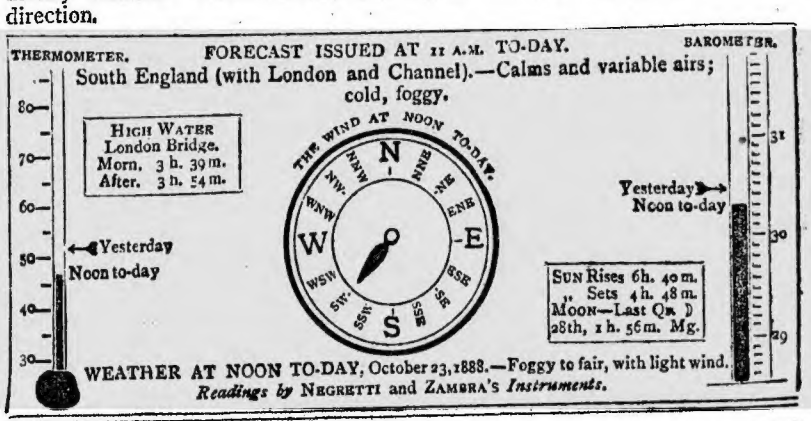
Messrs. Mann and Taylor, the solicitors who obtained the warrant for the arrest of the supposed diamond robber, inform us that on Sunday a telegram in the Roumanian language was received in London addressed to a member of his family. The message was despatched from Naples, and in it the fugitive expressed his intention of going to Alexandria. The police at Naples were communicated with immediately, and the news of his arrest is hourly expected. As he is a deserter, he cannot return to his own country. A considerable quantity of the stolen gems have been discovered pledged at various pawnbrokers', and it is hoped that eventually the merchants' loss will not be so great as had been feared.

BERBERAH ATTACKED BY SOMALIS.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Aden, October 10, which has been received in London:—"Rather a serious disturbance has occurred at Berberah. Some three hundred or four hundred Somalis on horseback, and as many on foot, attacked the native portion of the town in the dark, with the object of looting it. Before they could do much damage, however, the alarm was given and the soldiers were called out. There are about fifty native infantry and twenty of the Aden troop at present stationed there, and when they made their appearance there was a general stampede among the Somalis. A dozen or so, I believe, of the latter were killed, and a number taken prisoners. Her Majesty's ship *Osprey* went across on Monday and the Indian marine steamer *Tenasserim* sails to-day with the Aden troop and 100 men of the native infantry, which force should be ample if properly employed. This affair will do much harm to the Berberah trade, as the caravans will all be stopped."

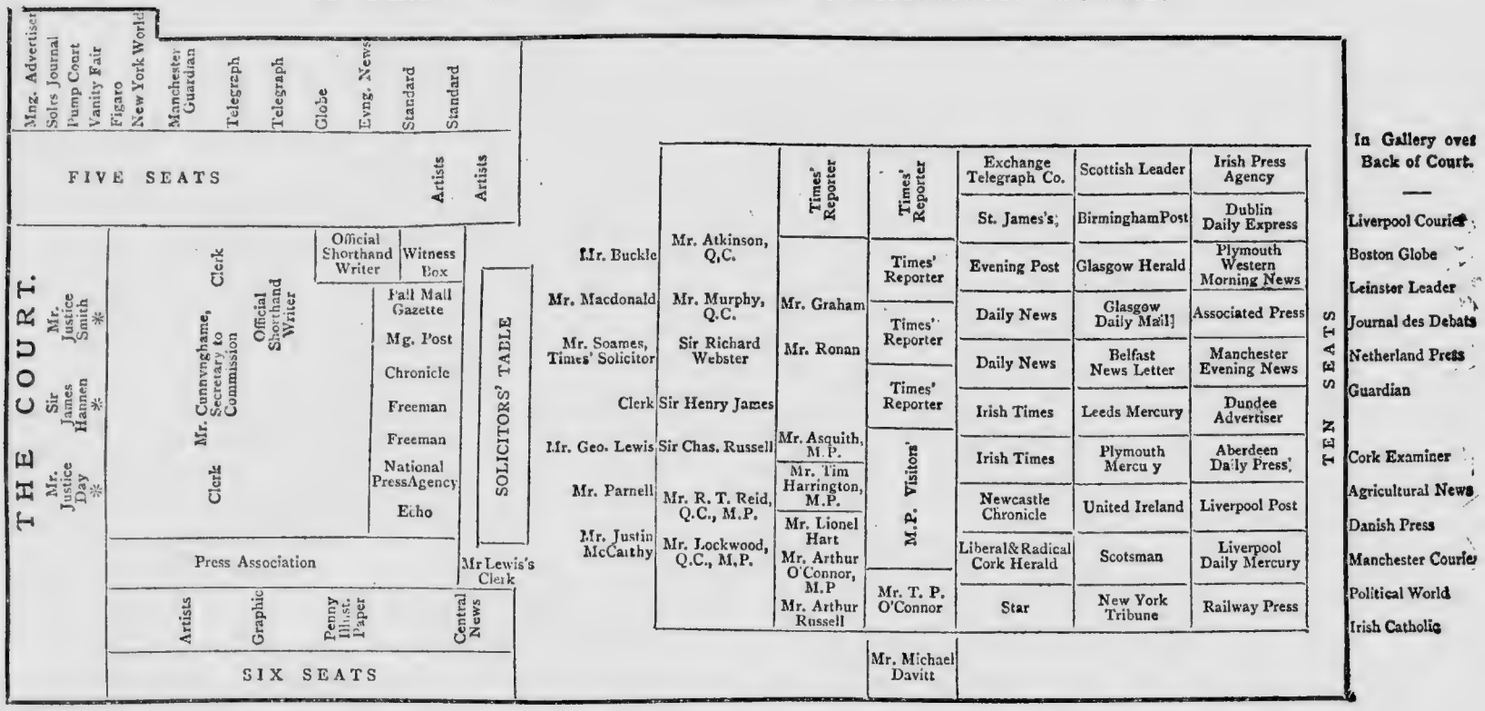
BALLOON RACES IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that balloon races—the winner being the one which lands nearest to an assigned spot—have been held there on two successive Sundays, the proceeds being devoted to charitable purposes. The first time there were six, and the second time eight competitors, while next Sunday there will be ten. The chief prize has been twice gained by M. Louis Godard, son of the celebrated aëronaut, and himself manager of a balloon manufactory. His balloon, in which he had two fellow-passengers, alighted yesterday at La Verrière, ten kilometres from the belfry of Chevreuse, which, on account of its prominence at a distance, had been selected as the winning post. His competitors landed from 15 to 29 kilometres from Chevreuse. M. Godard owed his success to keeping at a low altitude, whereas on the previous Sunday he won by adopting the opposite course. This shows that there was no chance, and M. de Fonveille, one of the judges yesterday, regards the result as a striking confirmation of the view for years enunciated by him—namely, that by skilful handling of the ballast and valve, balloons may, in tolerably still weather, be approximately steered. These races are likely to effect steady progress in this direction.



CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

A PLAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION COURT.



THE MIRACULOUS CURE OF AN "INCURABLE."

A STRANGE STORY FROM AUSTRALIA.

The following remarkable story is told in the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, whose correspondents have verified all the facts by interviews with doctors, nurses, and the parents of the girl, and having verified the facts our colonial contemporary leaves its readers to form their own theory as to the cause of the cure. The story deserves a place among the curiosities of medical literature :—

"A most wonderful and miraculous instance of healing occurred at Moreland-road, Brunswick, at half-past one P.M. on Thursday, the 23rd of August. For the past ten years the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mulley, well-known residents of the district, has been laid prostrate on a bed of sickness. At the age of five she first showed signs of declining health. Her eyesight began to fail, and at the age of nine she took to her bed, and notwithstanding that the best medical skill was procured for her, she gradually grew worse. It was found that she was suffering from curvature and displacement of the spine, the upper portion of which had grown into the left shoulder, while the lower portion had grown into the right hip. The feet were turned inwards, having the ankle bones protruding on the top of the instep. For the last five years her case has been examined into by the ablest skill to be found in the colony, and reported as hopeless. During the whole of this period she has been bedridden, unable to move. Her parents, unable to do more for her, procured her admission to the Children's Hospital. Here she was entered twice, and remained six months on each occasion, but was ultimately discharged as a hopeless case. Twice she was admitted to the Homœpathic Hospital, where she remained in all some seven months, but nothing could be done to inspire any hope of cure. She was then taken to the Alfred Hospital, from whence, after thirteen months' careful treatment, she was discharged as an incurable. She was taken home to her parents in Brunswick, but shortly afterwards was admitted to the Austin Hospital for Incurables. There she remained three years. In June last she was removed to her parents' home in Moreland-road, Brunswick. She has been visited by many who interest themselves in the welfare of the sick and helpless, and the matter of the Divine power to heal has been brought prominently under her own and her family's notice. Gradually the conviction became implanted that the Great Power could heal still. Early in the week she bade her sister prepare clothing for her, and her wishes were complied with. Several articles were put in hand and made up. (She had been in bed since reaching her tenth year, so that there was no clothing in the house to fit her.) At length, at 1 P.M. on Thursday, the 23rd August, she told them the time had come, and she must get up without delay. Her sister went into the town and purchased what she was deficient of. On her return, after laying out the different articles of apparel, the invalid bade her sister place her arm under her, and assist her to sit up. Miss Alice Mulley, on doing as required, found her sister's body seemed to rise with but little pressure on her arm or hand, and while in the act of rising felt the spinal bones all move under her hand. The next moment the young girl was sitting on the bedside unassisted and perfectly upright. The mother had the happiness to behold her daughter made whole. The spinal bones had gone into position, and there was nothing to show either by spine, shoulder or hip that they had ever been displaced. At the same time her sight came back to her, and she was able to clearly discern objects at a considerable distance observable through the curtained window. After dressing she asked to be assisted to her feet, and it was then seen that the feet were turned inwards and the toes doubled under. On assisting her as desired it was found that the ankles had shot round to their proper sockets, and that she was entirely healed. On being interviewed subsequently, she expressed herself as feeling strong and well; her feet felt very heavy, and she experienced some difficulty in lifting them from the ground when in a standing position; but feels confident she will soon be able to walk as well as if she had never been deformed. The story might well be deemed incredible, but Dr. Dobbin examined the erstwhile patient. The twisted spine was straight, the displaced ankle bones were in their normal position, and the long-dim eyes can see! The cure may be explicable by some obscure and exceptional function of the imagination acting on the nervous system; but it is much to be desired that scientific men would study a case like the present, and shed a little light on so abnormal a result of imagination."

KING MILAN BOYCOTTED BY THE BISHOPS.

A Vienna telegram says :—It is reported from Belgrade that King Milan was greatly displeased that none of the bishops, with the exception of the Metropolitan Theodosius, went to meet him at the station on his return to the capital. Calling subsequently upon the Metropolitan, his Majesty found most of the bishops assembled in the latter's house, upon which, affecting surprise, he said, "I am glad to find your lordships in such health; I imagined you were all on your death-beds." The King then grew excited, and said that he regarded the absence of the bishops as a hostile demonstration. "I will no longer tolerate such conduct," he added; "if you are disposed to show yourselves refractory, I will compel you to obedience." The *Hirlap* of Budapest says that this outburst was listened to by the bishops in astonished silence.

A MISSING CORONER.

An unusual incident has occurred at Newark, in connection with the absence of Mr. William Wallis, solicitor and borough coroner, who has been missing for some weeks. A fatal accident occurred to a lad named Nicholson on Wednesday, and as there was no coroner to hold an inquest, the Mayor applied to Mr. Justice Day, under the Coroners Act, 1887, to appoint the county coroner to hold it. This was done, and the inquest was held on Saturday. Yesterday the town council declared the office vacant, and ordered an election on Friday.

DEATH AT FOOTBALL.

An inquest was held at Manchester yesterday on the body of a tenter named Speariti, who, on Saturday afternoon, was umpire in a Rugby football match. One side being short-handed, Speariti took part in the game, but did little more than kick the ball when it came near him. Just before the game ended he was found lying dead outside the ropes. The doctor declared that death was due to acute heart disease, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

BROWNING, ROBERT. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." (G. Routledge and Son). [Contains 35 illustrations by Kate Greenaway, painted in colours.]

BURKE, CHRISTIAN. "Roses and Lilies of Christendom." (Routledge.) ["Records of the most striking characters among the female saints of the first twelve centuries of Christianity." Illustrations. Pp. 330. 5s.]

"CONFESSIONS OF A POET, showing how he became a Christian." (Hill, Bedford.) [A "poem" in blank verse. "Illustrated" by E. M. Waters. Pp. 65.]

"CALENDAR OF THE CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE FOR 1888-89." (Skinner, Hurst, and Co., Moorfields.)

HUTTON, RICHARD HOLT. "Theological Essays," "Literary Essays." Two vols. (Macmillan.) [New editions—the third—of Mr. Hutton's well-known essays. The essays on "Shelley and his Poetry" and on "Mr. Browning" have been recast. Pp. 424 and 490.]

WOOD, J. W., F.S.A. "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse." (Elliot Stock.) [A second and enlarged edition. Pp. 177.]

YONGE, C. M. "Heartsease." (Macmillan.) [The second volume of the new edition of Miss Yonge's works.]

WEBB, FREDERICK GEORGE. "Sylvia's Ride for Life, and other original Ballads." (Dean and Son.) [Stories for recitation and the fireside. Pp. 88.]

WILLIAMSON, Rev. DAVID R. "Poems of Nature and Life." (Blackwood and Sons.) [Pp. 111.]

WORSLEY-BENISON, H. W. S. "Nature's Fairyland: Rambles by Woodland, Meadow, Stream, and Shore." (Elliot Stock.) [Chatty papers on plant and animal life. Pp. 232.]

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 19, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

In the City.

A PROTEST AGAINST A "COAL RING."

The prospect of a settlement of the dispute in the coal trade is still clouded, and meanwhile prices are going up against the consumer. In some further cases the coalowners have agreed to grant the advance of 10 per cent., and the merchants are securing themselves by more than doubling the rise at the pit mouth. No one attempts to deny that competition has brought down the profits of the coalowner to a very low margin; but Mr. Ellis Lever protests this morning in a letter to the *Times* against the formation of a coal syndicate as a solution of the difficulty. "London," he says, "has for years been afflicted with a 'coal ring,' but I trust the Legislature will never permit a national coal ring. It would be productive of the worst possible results to the comfort, industries, and prosperity of our country; in fact, a national coal ring, by whatever name it was called, would be a national curse. An enormous monopoly in one of the prime necessaries of life, such as the suggested Coal Union Syndicate, would paralyze trade, oppress the poor, ruin our commerce, and the working miners throughout the country would become the slaves of one tyrannical master." One way in which the colliery proprietor might benefit his position legitimately is to put an end to the system of tips or commissions for obtaining orders for coal. What we have stated on a former occasion Mr. Lever repeats—that £800,000 a year is paid in this way in connection with the gas industry of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lever asks for legislative interference in order to make "it an offence, punishable by penal servitude, to ask for, offer, accept, give, promise, or suggest any bribe, tip, or commission as a consideration for improper or undue influence in connection with a business transaction." This is a sweeping proposal, but the evil is so deep and universal that it may have to come to that.

THE MOVEMENTS IN BANK STOCK.

Bank shareholders have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the working of the first half of the year. They have suffered, like all other holders of Consols, by Mr. Goschen's conversion scheme; but on the other hand their property has appreciated along with other first class securities as a result in part of that financial operation. The *Economist* publishes in a supplement a record of the transactions of the joint stock banks of the United Kingdom from which we gather that during the half year the paid-up capital was increased by £105,000, and that it now stands at £69,803,000. The market price has, however, moved up to a much greater extent. In May last the total paid-up capital of the banks, valued at market prices, was worth £190,181,000, whereas it is now worth £193,114,700, an increase in the half year of nearly £3,000,000. Bank shares, which sold at an average premium of 177 per cent. six months ago now command an average premium of 181 per cent. The banks in the trading centres such as Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester have gained most. The Scotch banks have done little more than make up what they lost in the previous six months, and they are still half a million under what they were valued at two years ago. The Irish banks show a decline, the average premium of 138 per cent. of six months ago now being two lower, at 136 per cent.

COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Industrial Rivers of the United Kingdom." (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) The preface informs us that this volume is composed of chapters dealing with the leading industrial rivers and ports of the United Kingdom, which were written at first for the *Shipping World* by acknowledged authorities, and in view of their worth they have now been reproduced in a single volume. Unfortunately, the editor has not taken the pains to revise the articles so as to fit them for a permanent purpose. For instance, in the article dealing with the Clyde we have this line: "For the year ending the 3rd September last the total ordinary revenue was" so-and-so. Now the guide to the year which was furnished by the article when published in newsaper form is here absent, and the reader must make a rough guess at it from the context. In other parts we also meet with references to "last year" and allusions to the future, which must now have become history if the predictions were accurate, for although the volume is published in 1888 the figures and statistics are only brought down to 1883. The enormous extent to which our industrial rivers have been developed is clearly set out, and so far the work is of interest, but there has been a sad lack of editing.

Last evening the annual banquet of the Country Brewers' Society was held at the Hôtel Métropole, under the chairmanship of Mr. Agg-Gardner, its president, when there was a large and representative gathering from all parts of the country. In the course of the proceedings the formation of a National Defence Fund was announced.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Church of England Young Men's Society, 3, St. Bride-street, E.C.—Dr. John Shaw on "Medical Aspect of White Cross Movement," at 8.
Bishop of New Westminster's Conversazione, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, at 7.30.
Meetings—St. Pancras Parliament, Vestry Hall, 8; Gravesend Liberal Association, Public Hall, 8; Liberal Unionist Meeting, Watford Corn Exchange, 7.30; Camberwell Free Libraries, Peckham Public Hall, 8.
Lectures.—W. Spratling, on "Crabs, Lobsters, and Shrimps," Royal Victoria Hall, 8.30; J. F. Sykes, on "Inspection of Nuisances," Parkes' Museum, 8; Bernard Dyer, on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7.

TO-MORROW.

Presentation of Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor, 11.30.
Brewers' Exhibition, Agricultural Hall.
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
Mrs. Charles Read on Salvation Army work, Portman Rooms, 3.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, General Meeting, Great George street, 7.30.
Rev. Stewart Headlam on "The Land Question," South Peckham Liberal Club, 8.
Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn preaches at Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road, in aid of Building Fund, 8.
London School Board Election Addresses by Mr. Conybeare and Mr. S. Brighty, at Penton Hall, Pentonville-road, 8.30.
Hoxton Hall Harvest Festival, Hoxton-street, 8.
Archdeacon Colley on "Compulsory Vaccination in Natal," Anderton's Hotel, 7.30.
Essex Hall—W. L. Carpenter on "Science and Education," 8.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Nelson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luiet Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Deavil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled 'CAPTAIN SWIFT.' Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.30, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, October 27, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 102nd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adereron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 85th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 220th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SECOND MATINÉE of MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, October 27, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (701st Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, October 27. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)
OPEN EVERY EVENING with the RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THE DEMON, by ANTON RUBINSTEIN. M. Winogradow; Melle. Wieber, and powerful company. Orchestra of Thirty-four Musicians, conducted by Signor Giuseppe Trufi. No fees whatever. Cloak Rooms and Programmes Free. No advance in the prices of admission. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.
Preceded at 7.15 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTROCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestrocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINÉE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER XIV.

Father and Son.

The same Sunday morning, before the sky clouded over, when the sun still shone brightly, and the blue of the vaulted sky made an harmonious background to the June green of the pines and the amber stems and olive of the young firs, little Henry Costelloe was at play in the Talbot Woods. The boy wandered to some distance from Woodside, now plucking a flower, anon chasing a butterfly, until at length he sat down on a moss-grown log, and threw off his straw hat, that the wind might blow through his hair and cool his hot forehead. As he sat in childish abstraction, watching the courtly pines bowing to one another before the breeze, he heard a stealthy step on the carpet of fallen pine-needles, a carpet so soft under foot that it made almost every step sound stealthy. The child, fearless in his innocence, felt no alarm, and, thinking his mother was approaching him in this quiet way for fun, entered at once into the spirit of the game. Lying prone on the ground by the side of the log, he peered cautiously round the corner, calling *coo* in the softest infantile manner, so airily and sweetly indeed, that a chaffinch on a bough above appeared to understand the primitive sound and answered with a *tweet*. But the bird suddenly flew off in silent haste, and the boy rose from the ground with a look of perplexity on his little face. Something there was that jarred with the simplicity of nature's life.

Up a shadowed pathway where the pines seemed to cast a funereal gloom, came a dark-browed man carrying a small red bag. His stealthy tread and the furtive glances which he ever and anon cast round him affrighted little Henry, who took him for a gipsy, coming perhaps with the intention of kidnapping him. To summon his latent courage to his aid, the boy instinctively assumed a brave front and shouted:

"'Oo bad man, what ith comin' here for to frighten away all ze ickle birdies, and bringin' a big black cloud to thend away ze thun?"

"Hush," said the stranger, putting up a warning finger, and advancing into the open sunlit glade.

The child stared at him.

"*Fazer!*" he suddenly exclaimed, running with outstretched arms towards the man.

"Yes! It is I, your father," said the other, putting out his left hand to keep back the boy, while he glanced carefully around, apparently to see if he were observed. Finding that such was not the case, he stooped and kissed the child on the forehead, but after a cold, hurried fashion, as though ashamed of the symbol of affection. Little Henry coloured up at the caress, and pouted his under lip as if inclined to cry. But he was a brave little chap, and smothering his emotions almost as well as one of his elders with the sad wisdom of experience would have done, he said, "Thall I go and call mama? Mama will be glad to know oo ith here. The zinks oo ith dead, and," he added, with unwitting sarcasm, as an afterthought, "*I* zink oo mutht be dead, becoth oo ith not ze thame fazer ath oo uthed to be."

"Hush! hush!" said his father, with a shudder. "Keep quiet and listen to what I tell you!"

"But thall I call mama?" repeated the boy, with childish persistency.

"For God's sake, no! keep quiet and listen!" exclaimed the parent. Then, with a change of tone, he added, "I haven't time to wait to see mama now, my dear boy; but I want you to be my little messenger to her. Will you be father's page, and do what he tells you?"

"Ah! now I *knowth* oo ith not dead," answered the child with an upward smile. "Oo ith ze thame fazer I 'memberth in my mind."

The father gave a kind of groan and averted his head. The child, all unknowingly, had touched some fibre of good which vibrated to his simple prattle. Children have this power of drawing harmony from what appears hopelessly out of tune in a much greater degree than grown people.

"My boy! my boy," exclaimed the man, turning and clasping the little fellow to his bosom with such vehemence that the child gave an involuntary cry.

At the sound the father let him go, and looked hastily round. All was silent, except the wind soughing through the trees.

"Now, I must be quick!" he said, opening the bag, taking thence a letter, and handing it to his son. "Wait here till I am quite out of sight, and then take this home to mama for me."

Little Henry took the letter with the gravity of childhood on being entrusted with any commission.

"Ith oo goin' away wizout theein' mama?" he asked. "Oo knowth mama wanth to thee oo—oh! tho much! We wath goin' away to find oo, only a thtranth man came and thaid *he* would find oo."

"Ah!—when? What kind of a man was he?"

"A bad man, who made mama cry, but he wath nithe afterwardth, and mama told me he wath a good man who wath lookin' for oo becoth oo wath lotht, and not dead ath mama fought."

"What was his name?" asked the father, with an anxious, hunted look.

"Thuch a funny name. Thniff! He left a pieth of cardboard wiz it on, in cathe mama wanted to thend for him."

"He's a bad man, my boy," said the elder Costelloe hurriedly and with bitter emphasis. "He wants to catch your father and put him in a nasty black hole."

"I *knew* he wath bad," said the child, gleeful at discovering the truth of his own instincts. "I muth tell mama not to have anysing to do wiz him."

"No! Say nothing to her at all about him. I

LYCEUM THEATRE. Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PRINCE KARL—Comedy in 4 Acts by A. C. Gunter (author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," and "Mr. Potter of Texas.") Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED. Doors open 7.30. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

PRINCE KARL.—"A new play of lighter and a brighter kind."—*Daily Telegraph.*—LYCEUM.

"IT awakens abundant laughter, it undoubtedly wins genuine sympathy."—*Daily News.*—LYCEUM THEATRE.

PRINCE KARL.—"The play is amusing. Mr. Mansfield's performance particularly clever."—*Standard.*

"MR. MANSFIELD shows the possession of a pleasant vein of humour."—*Morning Post.*

"IT is an elegant, refined, and at the same time amusing performance."—*The Daily Chronicle.*

PRINCE KARL.—"It served to show Mr. Mansfield as a humourist of a very original type."—*Morning Advertiser.*

PRINCE KARL.—"The public enjoyed Mr. Mansfield's performance, evidently finding it fresh and unconventional."—*Morning Advertiser.*

PRINCE KARL.—"No one can resist the bright, buoyant presence, the rich Teutonic phraseology, and the general charm and serene conviction of the entire performance."—*Globe.*

PRINCE KARL.—"The impersonation commended itself thoroughly to the public, and the cheering throughout the piece and at the close was loud and general."—*Globe.*

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PRINCE KARL.—EVERY EVENING at 8.45. Preceded at 8.0 by ALWAYS INTENDED. Box Office open daily (Mr. J. Hurst), from 10 to 5.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster. Manager, Mr. J. C. Smith. This new and commodious theatre, built from the design by C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A.,

OPEN EVERY EVENING, with an elaborate production of Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT, in which the following artistes will appear:—Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The play produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Smith; new scenery by Henry Emden; costumes, from designs by H. G. Glindoni, by Harrison; properties by J. Robinson; wigs by Clarkson. Full chorus, solos, and incidental songs sung by Mr. Seymour Jackson. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. W. Byng. The new act drop painted by Mr. William Telbin. Prices of Admission:—One Shilling to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.—Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, THE OLD GUARD (Last 5 Nights), supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. John Crook. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.

AVENUE.—NOTICE.—On SATURDAY, November 3, Chassaigne's New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. Box plan now open. Early application is necessary to secure seats for the first night.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER St. James's Park Station.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LAST WEEK—OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
MILITARY BANDS.
The Donegal Industrial Village.
Parade Ground, and Grand Stand.
The Horse Show.
The Dairy Show.
The Show of Kerry Cows, Bulls, and Heifers.
The Old Irish Market Place.
The British Army Quadrilles by Military Bands and Pipers and Drummers of the Scots Guards.
The Fine Art Department and Loan Collection, in Old Silver Plate valued at £100,000.
The Rocks, Caves, and Dripping Wells.
The Ruins of Blarney Castle.
The Royal Irish Theatre. Humourous Sketch, "Paddy's Wedding." Irish Fun, Songs, and Dances.
Irish Minstrels at 3 and 8 Daily.
Recitals on Wedlake's Organ.
The press throughout the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

GO to the IRISH EXHIBITION before the closing day, 27th inst., and pay a SPECIAL VISIT to the OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE and BUY some of the CHEAP and BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES MADE by POOR IRISH PEASANTS, who will benefit by your purchases. Afterwards adjourn to the Theatre close by and see the Humorous Sketch, "PADDY'S WEDDING," and enjoy some real and refined Irish Fun, Music, and Dancing by a chosen Company of Irish Artistes.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, Regent-st., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Walter Crane, President. Ernest Radford, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

CANARY ISLANDS.

OROTAVA GRAND HOTEL, Sanatorium, and Health Resort, Teneriffe. SEASON 1888—1889.

The Taoro Hotels Company (Limited) have acquired the above Hotel, as also the Marquesa, Zamora, and Buena Vista. They are now under entirely new and English management, and contain 120 bedrooms. Lawn Tennis. Billiards, Riding and Driving. Pure water, dry and bracing air. Finest climate in the world. Absolutely no winter. See the Holiday number of the *London Medical Recorder.*

There is a Resident English Chaplain and a Physician, M.D., London, M.R.C.S., near the Hotel. Reduced tariff. For terms and further particulars, address the Manager, Sanatorium Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe, or the Company's agents, Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., 17, St. Helen's place, London, E.C.

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Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quaffs the same beverage at the breakfast table."

COCOATINA.

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will tell her myself when—when I see her. And now, good-bye! Remember, wait till I am quite out of sight, and then go home with the letter."

Once more the father looked round him, and after giving his son another passionate embrace, walked hurriedly away.

Obedient to his commands, the boy sat patiently on the log until the man had disappeared down the avenue up which he had come, the child's last glimpse of its parent being the gleam of the red bag in the intermittent sunshine. A moment afterwards little Henry started running home, his sense of the importance of his trust lending wings to his willing feet.

On handing the letter to his mother, who opened and read it in feverish haste, the child was almost frightened to observe the stern, wild look which came over her face. Her blue eyes dilated and became cold and pale with anger, while her cheeks grew of a marble whiteness.

The little boy withdrew in fear to a corner of the room, like a fairy messenger affrighted at his rude, rough reception by one of mortal race. His mother stood by the table in deep thought and passed her hand unconsciously through her hair. Anon, she beckoned her child to her and taking him by the hand, led him out to the garden gate.

"Now, take me," she said, "take me to where you met your father."

In obedient silence the boy led her through the wood, albeit he had difficulty in keeping pace with her quick short steps.

"Faster! faster!" she cried, and the child was fain to run, so rapid was her walk.

They came to the open glade, and Henry pointed out the log on which he was sitting when he encountered his father.

"Ah!" exclaimed the child, suddenly looking upwards. "Ze ickle birdie which fazer frighted away ith comed back again. He wath playing at hide and theek wiz me, only ze poor ickle sing could only thay *tweet* when I thaid *coo*."

But his mother paid no heed and asked what direction his father had taken on departing. The child pointed to the avenue, and the woman, leaving him standing with wide eyes of surprise by the log, ran as hard as she could to the corner round which her husband had disappeared. On reaching it she stood still, but there was no sign of human presence, and the only sound was the folk-song of primitive nature, Wind the Harper playing in minor chords an evanescent melody of regret upon his harp of pines. A beam of sunshine was creeping over the face of the earth from seawards, and, as the woman turned away in her despair, it fell full upon the spot where she was standing. She started, for, in among the bushes, she perceived a dull red gleam like a blood stain. But she laughed hysterically at the momentary fantasy, and, inserting her hand, drew forth a small red morocco bag. This she opened feverishly and with haste. It contained two or three wigs, a false beard and whiskers, some rouge, a charcoal pencil, and other materials for making up, and a small mirror which gleamed with almost sarcastic brightness as she took it out. There was no clue to the owner, but she recognized the bag as her husband's.

CHAPTER XV.

AN UNLOVELY LOVE SCENE.

"You look tired," said Antonia to her guardian when the latter returned from church. "I hope you haven't been rushing about the cliff searching for me."

"No!" said Major Temple. "I met Essilmont on coming out of service, and he told me you had come home. Was he long with you?"

"Not very!" replied the girl, blushing somewhat.

The Major observed the blush, and his forehead contracted, but, repressing any further symptom of annoyance, if annoyance it were, he observed, "That's a pity, for I thought perhaps he had prevented you from feeling lonely, as you sat in solitary state upon the cliff, and had very likely made the time pass pleasantly, and therefore quickly."

"It did pass quickly," said Antonia, touched by the consideration for her shown in the Major's speech, "even though I was alone most of the time. I like being alone occasionally. Thoughts are company, and one requires to be alone to enjoy their society properly."

"*Enjoy!*" repeated her guardian. "Yes! Perhaps if they are such thoughts as yours must be, innocent, holy, happy thoughts, they are enjoyable. But there are thoughts which come crowding round a man like evil spectres, impossible to exorcise, and force him to fly from himself."

"They *can* be exorcised by repentance," said Antonia; but the Major, unheeding her, continued, "At night they come thronging from the dark and gather round the bed, mocking, gibing at; ay! and piercing the heart with the shafts of remorse which they bear in their quivers of retribution; and the brain, the brain is darkened with gathering storm clouds emblematic of destruction. Ah! my dear Antonia, may you ever be spared such thoughts as these!"

"Don't! Don't, uncle! You frighten me," exclaimed Antonia, regarding him with wide eyes in which curiosity and fear strove for mastery. "Surely, no one has such thoughts as these, unless he be—a—*murderer?*"

"Much blood is shed in the heart," answered the Major, oracularly, "which is never spilt on mother earth. And there are moral murders bearing fully as dark a fruit of Nemesis, as the actual slaying of a fellow creature."

"My dear, dear uncle," said the girl in tones of alarm and pity. "What *has* come over you that you speak like this? *You* have been guilty of no such evil deeds, so why talk as if you had?"

"In truth, I know not, Antonia, unless it be that in life itself, as well as in the sleep of death, come dreams which give us pause."

Antonia shrank at this reference to "Hamlet," feeling that even the Major had fallen under the dark, mysterious influence of Costelloe, and, with a strange mental fantasy, she deemed her guardian's eyes, now fixed upon her in mournful appeal, the very counterpart of the actor's eyes as she had beheld them in the hall at home.

"Don't look at me in that terrible way!" she exclaimed, involuntarily. "I cannot bear it. What is the thought which seems to disturb you so? Surely it is not evil?"

"Not my own evil, perhaps, but at times in a man's life an overwhelming sense of the guilty misery and crying needs of the world comes upon him, so that he almost feels as if he himself bore the burden of all its woes. For the first time he gets a true sense of sin, and he looks round for a comforter, a star raying hope, an inspiration to guide and assure him of higher things, a second self to satisfy his craving for completeness. Ah! what sacrifices would he not make to win such aid? What guilt even would he not incur? Perhaps, nay! too probably, in vain! Antonia," he added, in calmer, but deep, feeling tones, "do you love me?"

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, October 23, 1888.